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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

THE FOUNTAIN.

BY RICHARD B. WILLIS

I.

Deep within a quiet valley,
Burst a fountain fourth to light—
Burst, and sprang instinctive upward,
For its source was on the bright.
But its bright and eager waters
Left not far their crystal track;
Bonds invisible detained them,
And they fell exhausted back.

II.

On that fountain's mossy margin,
Still, at eve, I sat reclined,
Listened to the fountain's music,
Wished I might its chain unbind!
Thought, though hands unseen extending
Still drew back its silent rain,
Airy arms would soon receive it—
Soon as cloud 'twould mount again.

III.

In my bosom's quiet valley,
Bursts the fount of life its sod—
Bursts, and strives instinctive upward,
For its lofty source is God.
But that striving spirit-fountain
Gains not far its upward track,
Bonds invisible detain it—
Oft it sinks exhausted back!

IV.

On that fountain's crystal margin
Sits a spirit, still reclined,
Radiant now with silver pinion,
But a soul, from earth refined!
Still that gentle spirit watches,
Waits till mine shall rend its chain,
While its pinion, half-unfolding,
Lures me still the hight to gain!

A Leaf from Life's Day-Book.

BY MEETA M. DUNCAN.

"Truth is stranger than fiction."

About nine o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth of July, 1830, a group, consisting of some six or eight gentlemen, stood upon the deck of a safety barge, Lady Clinton, lying in the North River, at New York. A quick observer, even though out of ear-shot, would have pronounced them Frenchmen, by their volubility, eagerness, and violence of gesticulation. This description, however, does not apply to one member of the party, a gentleman past the middle period of life, who stood, as it were, among, but not of them, and in whose attitude and bearing there was a something which vaguely accounted to the beholder for the marked deference and respect which was evident in the manner of those around him. His countenance was grave and thoughtful, and the faint smile which broke at rare intervals over his features was one almost of painfulness—such smiles as breathe from lips that never laugh, and are common to those to whom the mortal earthquakes of the world have been familiar. He talked but little, and what he said was uttered in a quiet, undemonstrative manner. All listened respectfully as he spoke, but when he ceased, the conversation flowed on with its former animation. This person was but little above the middle height, stoutly built, though by no means bulky. His countenance, full of dignified repose, was expressive of mildness and benevolence. His complexion was clear, healthy brown, and the full outline of his nobly formed face was exhibited by the entire absence of his shirt-collar. A square and massive chin, a mouth beautifully chiseled, and displaying small pearl-like teeth, gray eyes, a well proportioned, straight nose, and a broad, expansive forehead, but partially shaded by soft, dark hair, which, slightly sprinkled with gray, grew thin upon the temples, and fell pointed down the middle of the brow—presented a countenance which, independantly of all association, would have been considered remarkable. To complete the portrait, we may add, feet small and well shaped, and hands, though embrowned by exposure, symmetrical as the finish work of the sculptor, the round and tapering fingers of which might have well called forth the envy of a woman.

It was early, and there was still some time before the departure of the boat. The group which we have described still stood conversing, when they were interrupted by the approach of an old man, accompanied by two children, a boy and a girl, of some twelve and fourteen years of age. This man, spare and remarkably tall, though somewhat bent by age and toil, possessed that martial look and bearing which it is impossible to mistake. Care-worn and weather-beaten as he was, he had evidently seen better days. As he reached the group, he drew himself up, and making the military salute, apologized for intruding, adding that he was a Frenchman, and hearing his own language spoken, had taken the liberty to address them and beg for some information. He said he had lost his wife, and knew not how he could recover her. They had just arrived in America, he added, and had intended setting off the day before for Bordentown, in New Jersey, when through ignorance of the language, they had placed their luggage on board the wrong boat, and while his wife was endeavoring to have it removed on shore again, the boat pushed off and carried her he knew not where. He had come down among the steamboats, he said to see if he could obtain any information about her, and would be grateful if any of the gentlemen would tell him whether they had seen a little Frenchwoman "so high"—making her height with his hand—or if they would tell him how to proceed to recover her.

The gentleman whom we have described turned to the old man, and inquired why, at his age, he had left his own country to seek a home in a strange land, and among a people of whose language and customs he was entirely ignorant?

The old man replied that he was a French soldier, and that since the abdication of the emperor, he had known nothing but persecution, ill-treatment and misery. Driven from the service, his pension as a soldier of the Legion of Honor withheld, his cap, cloak, and uniform taken from him, he had even been obliged, to secure his cap-plate, a brass eagle, his cross of the Legion of Honor, and some of his accoutremets to bury them secretly.

To the next question—"Why he was going to Bordentown?"—he replied, that he had been informed that King Joseph, the brother of Napoleon, resided there; that he owned large tracts of land in the United States, and gave portions of it freely to destitute soldiers who served the Emperor; and that he was proceeding to Bordentown to apply to the prince, when the mistake occurred which deprived him of his wife.

"But how," replied the gentleman, "can you, who appear old and broken in constitution, expect to find a support in the forests of America? These tracts that you speak of are new and heavily timbered; you cannot, at your age, clear land and begin life anew?"

The old man replied, that though broken down in body, he was stout of heart, and would make an effort to succeed; that anything would be better than the life he had led and the treatment he had received in his own country, where he had been obliged to earn, laboriously, a miserable subsistence in a saw-mill, deprived of all consideration, and treated with contumely.

The next question was to his rank and position in the French service.

"Sir," replied the old man, elevating his tall form, his eye lighting up, and the expression of pride and enthusiasm in his countenance painfully at variance with his broken and toil-worn appearance, "I am a 'grenadier of the old Gaurd!' I was one of the 'six hundred' who followed the Emperor Napoleon to Elba, and returned with him in the 'Inconstant.' I stood by his side at Fontainebleau, and witnessed that scene which made children of grey haired men—I mingled my tears with theirs! I followed him in his march of triumph to Paris—I gave him my best blood at Waterloo—yet lived to see him a captive, and a Bourbon upon the throne!—What is France to me now? Crushed, persecuted, and heart-broken!—It availed me nothing," continued the old man, with tremulous energy after a pause full of emotion, "that I had fought at Wagram, and at Austerlitz; and had trod the frozen plains of Russia! True, I had served my country, but it was in following the voice which led all France to glory! I was faithful to him, and that they could not forgive?" The old man removed his cap, and taking from it his eagle, the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the papers proving his identity, he handed them to one of the gentlemen.

It must not be supposed that the recital of his sorrows and misfortunes by the old man, had been listened to without emotion. There was a truthfulness, a natural dignity and pride about the old grenadier, that carried conviction and deep sympathy with it, and each listener felt from the first moment that he was all that he represented himself to be. A few more questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered by the old man, when the gentlemen whom we have described informed him that he would not find the Count de Survilliers at Bordentown at present; that he was travelling, and would not return to his residence for some weeks.

Distressed, and deeply disappointed, this intelligence appeared to overwhelm the old man. He paused an instant in painful reflection, and then said that he knew not what he should do, reduced as he was to his last dollar, friendless in a strange land, and with his wife torn from him.

"Remain here for a moment," said the gentleman after a short silence; "I will aid you;" and moving aside, he spoke for some minutes with a member of the party, in a low voice, who immediately proceeded to the captain's office, where he remained some time. When he returned, he held in his hand a letter with a small roll of bank notes, which in obedience to a sign from "the gentleman," he handed to the old grenadier, directing him to remain in New York until the following day, by which time the steamboat agent would see that his wife was restored to him. After which he counseled him to proceed with the money now placed in his hands, according to his original intention, to Bordentown, and present himself at Point Breeze, the residence of the Count Survilliers, to whose agent there letter was addressed. On so doing, he further informed him, he would be immediately placed in suitable lodgings, with an allowance monthly, till the return of the count, when he would be comfortably provided for, for the remainder of his life.

The old man gazed at the letter and the money with a bewildered expression, his countenance worked with emotion, while his eye, glancing rapidly over the group, fixed itself upon the face of the principal person of the party with a wistful enquiring look.

The appeal was irresistible, and was answered by the gentlemen who had given him the letter, who in a low voice motioning with his hand towards "the gentleman"—

"This is 'Monsieur le Comte!' 'Tis to Prince Joseph you have been relating your history!"

With an inarticulate cry of joy the old man sprang forward, and flinging himself upon his knees before the count, he seized his hand and covered it with kisses.—Tears deluged his rugged cheeks, loud sobs burst from his full heart, while, in a choking voice, he exclaimed—"Mon Prince! Mon Prince!"

It was a moment of deep feeling; and so sudden, so startling had the grenadier's action been, that it was some moments before the count could collect himself and raise him from his kneeling posture, while in all that group of strong men there was not a dry eye. Even he who shared the blood of a hero, and had passed through scenes that wring the sternest hearts, turned aside to conceal the emotion which he could not resist.

The children of the grenadier, who had stood a little apart during all the scene, surprised at his agitation and at the posture which he had assumed, drew near him in childish amazement, and began to question him. The old man turned to them abruptly, and with the dignity of an Indian chief, waved his hand and said, sternly, "Tais toi. C'est le Roi!" Silence. 'Tis the king!

On the following day, having been rejoined by his wife, who returned by the first boat from Albany, to which place she had been carried, he set out for Bordentown, delivered his letter to the count's agent and was immediately accommodated in comfortable lodgings. On the return of the count, in a few weeks, from his estates at Black River, in New York, which he was on his way to visit when encountered by the grenadier, he provided him with a dwelling upon his place, with a little plot of ground to cultivate for a garden, and allowed him a monthly pension; his duty, a merely nominal one, being to take charge of some of the gravel walks, and keep them free from grass and weeds. The children were also given some trifling employment, while the "little wife," kindly received and entertained by the numerous families and followers on the place, soon threw aside her home-y peasant's dress, and sailed about with her little round figure in gay gowns, and finery, such as in her native land she had never dreamed of possessing. Careful and thrifty, however in the midst of her prosperity, she did not hesitate even at a merry-making, given by one of the count's people, to pull up the skirt of her clean white dress lest her entertainer's chairs should so it it!

In the winter of 1833, during the first visit made by the count to England, the poor genadier sunk under the accumulated weight of years and hardships. His latter days, through the kindness of his benefactor, were passed in contentment and ease, and his last moments, were accompanied by all that could solace a death-bed. As life ebbed away his mind wandered, and the low mutterings of delirium betrayed that this thoughts had reverted to the past. "Vive l'Emperor!"—"En avant grenadiers!"—with other similar expressions, constantly escaped him, "denoting," as Scott has so beautifully said of his dying chief, "that his thoughts were following the 'current of a deadly fight!'"

The grendier was decently interred in the burial ground at Bordentown, and on the return of the count to the United States, in the autumn of 1834, finding that the widow was desirous of returning to her native land, he sent her, with her children, to France, and allowed her a pension, which he continued till his death in 1844.

Joseph Bonaparte returned to Europe, finally, in, 1839, leaving a vacuum in a wide circle of acquaintance which it was impossible to refill, and profound sorrow in the hearts which loved and honored him, while by numerous class whom his bounty and liberality provided for, his departure was deeply lamented. A large income was expended yearly, at his estate, which flowed through a thousand channels, to the enrichment of the neighborhood. Numerous laborers and artisans were in his constant employ, and the requirements of the different members of an establishment so extensive, gave encouragement to trade. The poor and needy of all nations were succored by him. All Frenchmen found in him a friend always substantial assistance in their various necessities, and often a home and a support, like the old grenadier. His residence was a place of pilgrimage to the elevated and distinguished of every land. In his home, adorned by the choicest specimens of the sculptor and painter, he dispensed an elegant and liberal hospitality, though always the chief object of interest himself, from his instructive conversation, benignant manners, and through the strange charm which his extraordinary resemblance to his illustrations brother threw around him. It may be safely said, that during a residence of nearly twenty years in this country, he made countless friends and not one enemy.

Those who had the good fortune to live near the Count Survilliers, who beheld him in his home, who daily observed the evidences of his benevolence, and witnessed the kindness of a nature which sympathized with the most lowly, and never thought of self when it could minister, even in the most taifling matter, to the happiness of others will not require to be reminded of what they once enjoyed, but in our wide land there are many who are scearcely aware that this distinguished individual lived so long among us. To these, the anecdote here related may prove interesting. It is recorded without embellishment, as one of those little incidents of romance that so often occur in real life, and can be attested by numbers now on the spot who knew the story and well remember the "old grenadier."

The residence of Joseph Bonaparte in the United States must form a portion of history, and when that history comes to be written, and we see the occupant of two thrones, the active participator in some of the most extraordinary events that ever befel mankind, the friend and cherished brother of the greatest genius of this, or perhaps any age, retireing into the modest privacy of an American farmer's life, cultivating the simple pleasures of country pursuits, and spending the evening of a life of strange vicissitudes in the dignified retirement of a philosopher and a philanthropist, shall we not feel a pleasure in dwelling upon this page, and feel proud that, to his dying day, he never named America but with strong affection and a high tribute to the worth of the people who had received him, an exile, with a cordial welcome and afforded him for years a safe and honorable asylum?

But little more than a year since the name of Bonaparte had ceased to stir the minds of men save in the echoes of the past. The survivors of that name had fallen back into the ranks, bidding fair to pass down the stream of time, with others less marked, into the ocean of oblivion. Within this short period, however, Europe has been again shaken by another French Revolution, and a new Bonaparte occupies the scene—Louis Napoleon has been elected President of the French people! How far France may have reason to rejoice that she has thus elevated him, time must prove. One evidence of genius he has undoubtely exhibited. He has had the sagacity to take his "tide at the flood," and it has "led on to fortune," though none can doubt whence that tide had its rise nor fail to trace its source to the mouldering ashes beneath the "dome of the *Invalides*."

The newly awakened interest in his family which Louis Napoleon's elevation has aroused, renders everything connected with the name a subject of curiosity, and it is from this conviction that the foregoing anecdote has been penned, though we cannot but beleive that an incident so deeply touching to all who witnessed it, must in the simple recital retain its power over the feelings in some degree.

With this explation to the reader, and the renewed assurance that ours is a "true story," we leave him as we began reiterating, "Truth is stranger than fiction.—*Ladies' Book.*

FULTON AND NAPOLEON.—A singular circumstance, says Alison, occurred at this time (1801,) which demonstrates how little the clearest intellect can anticipate the ultimate result of the discoveries which are destined to effect the greatest changes in human affairs. At the time when all eyes in Europe were fixed on the Channel, and the orators of the French Tribunate were wishing for a "fair wind and thirty-six hours," an unknown individual (Fulton) presented himself to the First Consul and said: "The sea which separates you from your enemy gives him a great advantage. Aided alternately by the winds and tempests, he braves you in his inaccessible isle. This obstacle, his sole strength, I engage to overcome. I can, in spite of all his fleets, at any time, in a few hours, transport your armies into his territory, without fearing the tempests, or having need of the winds.—Consider the means which I offer you." A most singular proposition was this, truly. Napoleon so far entertained it as to commit the plans and details of Mr. Fulton to a commission of the most learned men which France could produce, and this was all that the First Consul's vast engagements would allow him to do. The most learned Commission reported to Napoleon that it was "visionary and impracticable." Such was the reception which steam navigation, that has done so much, first received at the hands of philosophy.

CONUNDRUMS.—The editor of the Louisville *Bon Ton* is great on conundrums. Here are his two last, which he respectfully dedicates to the New Orleans Picayune and Delta: "Well, Pomp, how is ye?" "Berry well Cæsar, how is you?" "Poorly, thank goodness." "I say, nigga, why am de ting on which dis nigga lay him head at night, like great monument of antiquity?" "I gubs him up." "Dats jist what you say last night, when massa caught you wid little shoat in de bag—ya! ya!" "Oh, hush, nigga, succeed wid dat answer." "Well, its bekase its Pompey's pillar!" Ya! ya! Now, Pomp, if dis nigga should step over dem pieces ov water millions ov de pavement, why should he be like a great General of antiquity, on a very trying time?" "Dis child doesn't know." "Do same reply you makes, when gemman axes you who was your farder—but the answer to dat conundrum is dis: dat it would be Cæsar a crossin ob de R(h)ine." "You can go long, nigga."

TO THE BOYS.—Never marry a girl who is fond of being always in the street—who is fond of running to night meetings, who has a jewled hand and an empty head—who will see her mother work and toil while she lays in bed and reads novels or feigns sickness—who is ashamed to own her mother because she dresses plain, never learnt grammar, or was accustomed to the etiquete of the drawing room—who is always complaining that she cannot get money enough to dress like Miss So and so, or go to parties like Such a one, who wears her shoes slipshod or has a hole in her stockings and is two lazy to mend it. Should you get such an one, depended upon it you will have a dirty, untidy, miserable home and life of it. But the kind, affectionate tidy girl who helps her mother, is always ready and anxious to accommodate mother, father, brothers and sister; who is kind to the poor; who dresses neatly and according to her means; who is always cheerful and fond of accomodating others, you can get such a treasure and your home will be a paradise. "Boys do you hear that."

☞ A bright and beautiful bird is Hope; it comes to us mid the darkness and the storm, and sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone soul is weary and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

A FUNNY BOOK.—Wm. E. Morford, writing from San Francisco, says; "I have acquired considerable Spanish, and have found that a Spanish girl is the best grammar in the world; and since my arrival in town, I have been —*studying gramamar.*"

MANY well-informed persons think that Lot's wife was destroyed. This is not so; she was transformed into a pillar of salt, in order that she might be *preserved.*

MEMORIES.

Sing me the simple ballad strain
That pleased my heart in days of yore,
When earth seemed void of care and pain
And all was bright my way before—
Whose music, like the dews of night
That cheer the heart of summer flowers,
Checked youthful passion's fiery might,
And gave to virtue nobler powers.

Although a devious sea of years
Hath rolled its griefs and toils between—
Although the present scene appears,
And we ourselves, not what has been—
Although the wrinkled brow betrays
The deeply written trace of care,
And the bright lines of careless days
No longer find a station there;
Sing me the song that once you sang,
While I sit waiting at your knee,
The tones distilling from your tongue
Shall set my care-bound spirit free;
'Twill wander through that distant past,
Revel amid those scenes again,
Known ere it's sun was overcast
By aught of gloom or aught of pain;
When innocence dwelt in the bowers
All consecrate to love and truth,
When life's new spring-light cheered the hours
That made the calendar of youth.

Let others love the mightier strains,
The brilliant gems of studied art,
Oh let me hear that song again
Whose melody first won my heart.

SKETCH OF LOUIS KOSSUTH, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

From the Hartford Times.

Louis Kossuth was born in the comitat (county) of Zemplin, on the 27th April, 1806. His father, though a noble of an old family, was so poor as to be obliged to serve as secretary to a wealthy nobleman of the neighborhood. Of Louis's infancy nothing is known. But at the age of sixteen we find him in Pesth, studying law. His extreme poverty and his industry procured him a number of friends, and among the rest, several members of the Hungarian Diet. These furnished him with clothes, board, and money for his lectures. They even at times paid his debts. Having finished his course of studies he entered into practice, and if it was not lucrative, he yet gained a sufficient support. The succeeding three or four years he lived in comparative obscurity; but then we find him all at once in the most active public life.—To appreciate his labors it will be necessary to recollect that the Hungarian constitution, ever since its institution, (1222,) know no law or provision *against* the liberty of the press. It was naturally, therefore, argued that what is not positively forbidden is permitted. The Austrian government had, notwithstanding, for the past forty years practised a censor-ship of the basest, arbitrariness. This was done, not by confiscating the publications or by processes of law, but by sudden and secret imprisonment of the author. This was done, in the year 1800, with more than forty Hungarian authors and statesmen, and it was repeated, in 1836, with Kossuth. Government would not permit the presence of reporters at the sessions of the Diet. Kossuth, who in the year 1835 lived in Presburg, conceived the idea of learning the art of stenography, and of himself reporting the doings of the Legislature. He did so, and published his report in lithographed copies. Government immediately stopped their circulation in every possible manner. They bought up copies, they burnt them in every post office through which they passed, and ordered Kossuth to discontinue in future his reports. The people, however, now took the matter into their own hands, and the papers were carried to the houses of subscribers by the privileged messengers of the "Comitates." This went on until the sudden prorogation of the too bold Diet, May 2, 1836.—It was then that the Baron Wesselenyi, the most powerful member of the opposition; Louis Kossuth and Lovassy; Astalos, Kovacs, and Pulssky—the four latter students of law and leaders of clubs—*disappeared suddenly.* The excitement, of course was immense. Government declared they know nothing of the six lost men. In 1839, they as suddenly returned to their families. But Baron Wesselenyi was *blind*, Lovassy *mad*, and the rest in broken health. Kossuth's constitution alone had not been crushed by the chains. They had been blindfolded when arrested, and thrown into a dark, wet, and horrible dungeon, where the light of day never entered. They had been liberated with their eyes blindfolded, and of course never knew in what prison they had suffered.

This martyrdom, however, made Kossuth the man of the people. He became the editor of the "Pesti Hirlap," (Pesth Gazette,) the first number of which appeared July 12, 1840, without the name of the editor. In July 1840, the paper had 563 subscribers; in 1841 it had 11,000!

Never before had the power of the press been made manifest as through Kossuth. What laws had been unable to do, was done by this paper; it made the Hungarian the predominating language. The slaves and Germans forgot their wars against the Magyars, and learnt their language if for nothing but to read this paper. It is a matter of fact, that in many villages every peasant learnt how to read, for this reason alone. The price of the paper was the lowest possible—two florins—a little more than one dollar per annum.

The attacks upon government were unceasing, yet were the whole army of officials not forgotten. By its vigilence, its boldness in laying bare every dereliction of duty, every arbitrary exertion of power, every defalcation, every act of oppression or tyranny, it soon gained an all-powerful influence. The fruits of this paper were visible already in the first year. The crowd of superannuated and dishonest office-holders had given way to younger and better men. The abuses in the *administ camital* and municipal administrations were abolished.

Government, in order to put a stop to this, after a variety of unsuccessful *intrigues*, bought the proprietor of the paper, Heckenast, who, in consequence, dismissed Kossuth. Kossuth now began on his own account the publication of a newspaper. He found it difficult, however, to compete with the "Pesti Hirlap," and was compelled to abandon his project.

For the last twenty years, it had been one of the chief principles of the opposition to create Hungarian manufactures, and to carry them to such a point of perfection as to fit them for exportation. Kossuth suggested the idea of a protective union. Its basis was as follows:—For the last 300 years it has been the ruling principle of the Austrian government to extract as much substance and wealth from Hungary as possible. This was done partly by favoring the system of absenteeism, viz: by drawing and keeping all the wealthy and noble in Vienna: partly by subjecting everything *imported* into Hungary to an enormous and almost preventive tariff, and allowing everything exported from Hungary into the Hereditary States to go duty *free*. Hungary being an entirely agricultural country, this tariff yielded enough to make a resort to direct taxation unnecessary. Direct taxation, as every one knows, is the most hateful to every nation. This hatred was encouraged by the Austrian government, even to the degree of discouraging the comitat (county) authorities from building roads, bridges, ect.—the indespensible means to commence and manufactories. The opposition having adopted this line of policy, government appealed to this same horror of taxation to bring the former into discredit with the people.

In consideration of all this, Kossuth wade the following proposition:

Hungary is divided into 52 comitats, (counties). If we should succeed in inducing two manufacturers to settle in each county, if we could give them the necessary lands, it would to be the interest of these manufacturers to build the roads necessary to a communication with the surrounding markets. If successful, we should thus have at least four principal highways in each county. To empower these men to carry on their manufactories, and to bring them to perfection, we must guarranty them not only a market, but for the first years even pecuniary assistance. The whole nation, therefore, has to bind itself by its word of honor not to use or purchase the products of any foreign manufacturer, until its own manufacturers should be able to produce articles equal to the foreign.

A society based upon this principle was formed, with Kossuth at its head. Three months after the society counted more than half the nation among its members, and new ones came in daily. A multitude of manufacturing establishments started up. The noblest ladies, instead of foreign silks, wore corse Hungarian cotton.

This state of things, of course, was anything but desirable to foreign manufacturers and importers; and they in their despair appealed to the Austrian government for aid. It might have been expected that the latter, displeased with anything approaching independence of Hungary, would second their wishes. They accordingly imprisoned, bribed, forbid any assemblages of the people—and were laughed at for their pains. They finally concluded that what power could not accomplish, ridicule might. This thought was worthy of Metternich. Hungary, hitherto isolated from the rest of the world, was as tender and sensitive as a young maiden. The theatres of Vienna played nothing but farces, in mockery of the "Protective Union." Newspapers, literary, and journals of fashion, organ grinders and street musicians, teemed with articles and songs, ridiculing this absurd effort of the Magyars to make their own shirts and their own gowns.

Ridicule did what force could not. Soon every one would have felt ashamed to acknowledge that he ever belonged to the "Protective Union;" and soon the whole "Union," with a few exceptions, was dissolved. Eighteen manufacturing establishments, however were left to the country at the beginning of the war in 1848; and this at least was a clear gain. Kossuth himself retired, mortified, slandered and ridiculed; and as it was impossible for him to remain idle, he directed and expended all his activity towards the creation of a free harbor in Fiume, to be connected with Pesth with a railway. This free harbor was to be followed by a Hungarian navy; and the idea was taken up with enthusiasm by the people.—Here, again, he was foiled, and foiled by the jealousy of the Croatians, who declined all supremacy of the Hungarians over their own territory, (Fiume.) The whole ended in an endless war of newspapers and pamphlets, which lasted until 1847, when we find Kossuth in *the Legislature.* In the fall of this year Kossuth presented himself in the Pesth Comitat as a candate for the Diet. He was supported by Counts Bathyany and Raday, and as his success appeared to be doubtful, the authorities of the Comitat elevated, by virtue of its own powers and privileges, all the so-called notables of Comitat—such as professors, lawyers, physicians, clergyman, authors, and merchants—to the rank of noblemen, (*giving them the right of suffrage.*) This secured the return of Kossuth to the legislature (9th of November) by an immense majority, and defeated the government. The King (Emperior of Austria) himself opened the Diet, on the 11th of November, 1847, and Kossuth became the soul of it. During his whole previous life, Kossuth did not accomplish anything comparable to what he did from November, 1847, to March, 1848. He effectuated in Hungary in a few months, by the mere power of persuasion and eloquence, what in Germany and France had to be won at the point of the bayonet.

The following is a chronological catalogue of the doings of Kossuth at this time:

1847. November 24.—The Diet resolves upon Kossuth's motion, the liberty of the peasants, and their ability to sell real estate. November 29.—The Diet abolishes the robot (obligation to work for the owner of the estate) and tithes, in consideration of a proportionate indemnity. December 2—The Diet creates a general fund, by voluntary contributions by the magnates, of eight millions, to be applied to the building and repairing of roads, bridges, etc. December 12—The Diet proclaims the Hungarian bill of rights, by which immigration under natural conditions is permitted. December 28—The Diet emancipates the Jews.

1848. January 17.—The Diet resolves the equal taxation of all classes and ranks. January 19—The Diet regulates the use of the different languages. February 5.—The Diet permits the Croatians the use of *their* language in the carrying on their own (internal) government. February 22. Upon Kossuth's speech, "We have had for six hundred years a constitutional government, and we demand a responsible ministry," etc., ect., the Diet resolves to send a deputation to the Emperor. March 3. Kossuth's great speech. The Diet upon his motion resolve the enaction of a Hungarian, responsible ministry. 10.—The Diet grant general suffrage and the abolition of all privileges. 11.—The King sactions all concessions. April 21.—Kossuth prevails upon the Diet to abolish entirely, unconditionally, and without indemnification, all robot and tithes. June 10—The King approves of the union of Transylvania with Hungary, and upon motion of Kossuth, dismisses the Ban Jellachich, because the latter refuses to acknowledge the Hugarian ministry. 11.—Kossuth is appointed Minister of Finance. 17.—The Servians, upon instigation of the Austrian government, begin to make war upon Hungary.—20.—The Ban Jellachich is admitted to an audience of the Emperor, then at Innspruck, when the latter reappoints him, and thus breaks faith with the Hungarians. July 11. Kossuth delivers his great and celebrated speech in the House of Representatives, in which he demands 200,000 men and 42 millions, at the close of which the House rise in a body, and, lifting their hands, take the oath, exclaiming unanimously, "*We give them.*" September 4.—Kossuth delivers a speech exposing the wrongs committed by, and the open rebellion of, the Croatians; and demands thirty millions, which are immediately granted. 7.—He sends a delegation of 200 members of the Diet to the King at Vienna, demanding whether he would uphold the constitution and liberties of Hungary, and stop the war made by the Croatians.—An evasive answer is given. 20.—Kossuth is made President of the Ministry. 21.—Arch-Duke Stephen leaves clandestinely the Hungarian army. On the 25th, the Diet creates the Union for the defence of the country. On the 26th, the Imperial manifesto to the Hungarians appears. On the 31st, Kossuth declares the same illegal, it not being countersigned by one of the Hungarian ministers. Oct. 1.—He orders the execution of the traitor, Count Zichy, (brother-in-law of Metternich,) because he supplied Jellachich with arms. On the 6th of October the great outbreak at Vienna takes place.—Kossuth sends all his disposable troops to the aid of the Viennese. They meet the Austrians on the 21st of October, and are beaten. On the 23d, the majority of the Austrian officers in the Hungarian regiments desert; and the treason of General Moga makes a further advance of the insurgents impossible. Kossuth arrives on the 29th at headquarters, and thence sends 122 officers to Pesth before a court-martial, where he shortly afterwards hurries to conduct matters himself. The Hungarians are again beaten by Windischgratz, on the 31st of October.

The rest is known. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated on December 2d. The Hungarian Diet unanimously disagreed to this change of Chief Magistrate, inasmuch as it was made without their consent.

The most recent life of Kossuth is partly well known, and partly so much obscurred by a cloud of lies and false advices, that the time for writing it has not yet arrived. About Kossuth, personally, it may be remarked that, when it was necessary to excite patriotism, he knew how to write pompously, poetically, and eloquently; but when it was a matter of numbers, he was pert, precise, and clear. In addition to this, he is possessed of a truly encyclopædical knowledge, immense reading, and a most profound power of conception. As an orator, he ever creates enthusiasm; is often, unintentionally, an actor; and is much favored by a powerful yet melodious voice, which expresses every kind and every degree of passion. To give an idea of his power as a speaker, I shall only remark, that though it may be nothing extraordinary for him to inspire his countrymen in their own language, yet *have I been surprised* when I heard and saw Kossuth carry the Germans in the German, and the slaves in the mountain cities in the Slovak languages, to a pitch of enthusiasm which it is hardly possible to express. The Catholic clergy he gained completely over to him by haranguing their assembled council in Sumog in Latin.

His person is fine and imposing, his head Oriental.—In society he is charming, in his domestic life honorable and without reproach. His wife, a born Wesselenyi, and sister of the present governor of the fortified city of Komorn, is the mother of three children. Windischgratz as is well known, has offered a reward for her apprehension, and in his handbills describes her as follows: "She dresses elegantly, and is highly educated, in consequence of which she speaks fluently, besides her mother tongue, (the Hungarian,) the French, German, Slovak, and Wallachian."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is known that the dealers in beautiful Circassion women bring them to Constantinople and expose them for sale, and indeed in all the larger oriental cities, Damascus, Aleppo, Alexandria, Grand Cairo, &c., &c. Wherever the Mussulman religion prevails, female slavery exists. In the mountains of Circassia, where the pure and bracing air prevails, those beautiful creatures are raised—raised, some may say by cultivation, as we raise delicate fruits and flowers—watched, trained, their diet regulated, their complexions guarded, taught such accomplishments as the country will allow, carefully attended to, and permitted to perform no menial offices. These delicate and charming creatures are the very essence of oriental beauty, with blue eyes, complexions like alabaster, and a shape and limbs which might rival the Madicean Venus. They are at the early age of fourteen collected by their owners, and joining the caravans for Constantinople, arrive without fatigue, at what is deemed a profitable market; and the brokers are forthwith despatched amongst the rich and luxurious, to inform them that splendid prizes of exquisite beauty have arrived, and are for sale to the highest bidder. The Rev. Dr. Durbin, on his arrival at Alexandria, walked down with his guide to the slave market.

"We come," said he, "to a rough stone building, not more than twenty feet square, with no opening in it but a door. Looking in, we found it full of boys and girls, from ten to twenty years of age. The tall, lean Nubian slave merchant, a savage-looking black, at the door, rose out of his dark corner, and stood before me showing his ivory teeth in his eagerness to sell one of his slaves. Seeing my eyes rest upon a Nubian girl of fine full form, with a loose garment thrown around her shoulders, he made her raise and come forward, and then uncovered her neck and chest, pressed his hand upon her person, evidently to satisfy me. I asked the price; one hundred and fifty dollars. I manifested hesitation, and he called up a more delicate and sprightly Abyssian, with eye-brows painted blue. He made her expose her teeth and tongue, drew aside her vesture, and invited inspection in the midst of the crowd. I narrowly watched these females during an exposure so singular to us, and could read nothing but submission and indifference to their fate. In one of them there was a slight shrinking, which nature under this weight of night involuntarily compels. I turned away with horror at the scene before me, where virtue had not even the privilege of contest, nor the apology for temptation."

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—*Progress of the Survey.*—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes an extract from a letter from Col. George W. Hughes, chief engineer of the surveying party now progressing in their labors on the isthmus, accompanied by a report from W. H. Sidell, his principal assistant, the contents of which they sum up briefly as follows:

We are now enabled to state that such progress has been made in the surveys as to show beyond a doubt, not only that the construction of a railroad across the isthmus is entirely practicable, but that the grades will be comparatively easy. By the discovery of a summit level *thirty feet* lower than had ever been ascertained before, it is found that, on the whole route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the highest grade need not exceed fifty feet to the mile, and *may* be reduced to forty, while the greater part of the distance will be under twenty. Contrast this with some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which rise to eighty-three feet per mile, and it will be seen how completely the bug-bears of travelers and tourists have disappeared before the light of science and persevering research. The prospects which are thus opened to the proprietors of the Panama grant are truly magnificent; for not only are the terms of that grant exceedingly liberal, but the cost of constructing and operating the road will be much less than was anticipated, while its capacity and efficiency will be greatly increased.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PRESSURE OF THE SEA.—If a piece of wood which floats on the water, be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will force it into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight that it will be no longer capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timber of ships which have been foundered in the deep part of the ocean never rises again to the surface, like those which have sunk near the shore. A diver may, with impunity, plunge to a certain depth of the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason, it is probable that there is a depth beyond which fishes cannot live. They, according to Joslin, have been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

A RAT STORY.—The Chicago Democrat tells the following, prefacing it with the remark that the rats of Chicago are "noted for their firmness and daring." A few days since a cat belonging to a friend became the parent of an interesting litter of kittens, which she was carefully rearing, as all well behaved "tabbies" will. A few nights since, however, while exercising the maternal office, "Puss" was attacked by a regularly organized band or rats, which, sad to relate, contrived to kill the parent, and make a prey of the offsprings. In the morning the cat was found bitten to death, by the side of nine of her assailants, whom she slew before overpowered by superior numbers. This encounter is, we believe without precedent

A man was inadvertently holding the lighted end of his cigar against his pantaloons. "You'll burn your pants, sir," observed a gentleman on the opposite seat, in a polite tone. "I will, eh?" answered the other, smiling with unblushing effrontery; "Well, you needn't disturb yourself any longer about it—they're paid for."

A WELL DOER.—A father wished to persuade his daughter from any thoughts of matrimony. "She who marries does well," said he; "but she who does not marry, does better." My father, she answered meekly, "I am content with doing well; let her do better who can."

☞ "Brown and his wife were walking out last evening, when they met a man who had, had the misfortune to lose a "peeper." "Why is that man an abolitionist?" said Brown. Mrs. Brown "didn't know, but rather thought it was because he couldn't *see both sides!*" "Good" said Brown, "but that isn't it—it is because he is a man of one *eye, dear!*" Mrs. Brown fainted.

☞ The concise saying that "Old birds are not caught with chaff," is sententiously paraphased by the axiom: "Experienced warblers are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain."

Foreign News by the Europa.

SUMMARY OF CONTINENTAL EVENTS.

From Willmer & Smith's Times, May 26.

It is scearcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe.

Concurrently with the rumors industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent noticies of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the bellergents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere.

The EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and H ungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognized the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subdued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans.—"The Cossacks are comming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!" All which, in plain terms, means that they will have a bloody war for the pleasure of fighting under the petence of maintaining civilization against barbarism, promising, as we heard more than half a century ago, that "they will dig a vast grave for the Russians in the bed of the Rhine."

PAUSSIA is mustering her forces, and has pretty well succeeded in tranquilising the various towns in Rhenish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episode of rebellion. The Frankfort Central Government, finding the Prussian and Saxon deputies gone and departed, Gagern, Dahlmann, Bassermann, Mathy, all withdrawn, and none but wild, bloodthirsty democrats left, is trying to find some forlorn, desparate prince to take up the hopeless case of German unity.

We cannot describe the state of Baiden or Wurtenberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring to the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails. The greatest fear is that the vast population of Baden and that Rheinpfalz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happiness, no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding. If Prussia, and Hanover, and Mecklenberg can bring down troops in time to prevent extremities, this may be avoided; but as every day increases the excitement in Paris it is impossible to calculate upon the continuance of peace one single hour.

From HUNGARY and AUSTRIA we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantages. It is beyond a doubt that the Russians have now effectually intervened, and a vast body of men is now within confines of the former Austrian empire. We know, however, that the most active negociations are going on in order to avoid extremities, and, so far as his influence extends, we beleive that Louis Napoleon is as anxious as any one to maintain peace. But the people of Germany, the people of France, seem bent upon war.

In ITALY all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palo, near Rome, the derision of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his *attempt* to put down the Roman Republic; so the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence of France in Italy." Up to our latest news we have no hope held out to us that the Romans will surrender; and if General Oudinot should unhappily bombard Rome, whether he succeeds or does not succeed, we fear "his head's assurance is but frail." From all the statements which reach us, we are lead to beleive that the Pope is more than ever hostile to French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seem magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitians having, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City.

From the Boston Traveler.

THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS CONFIRMED!

The Constitutionelle Zeitung publishes a proclamation which M. Kossuth issued at Debresse on the 12th May, and in which he asserts that the Russians have been defeated by the Hungarians under Gen. Bem. Six thousand Russians are asserted to have surrendered at Knouer on the 7th ult., and above thirty thousand followed their example three days later at Arva. Their arms, cannon, horses and ammutnition fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

The Liverpool Journal of May 26th, the day of sailing, under the head of the latest news, says:—"A great battle has been fought between the Russians and Hungarians, and although precise intelligence is wanted, there is little doubt that the Russians have been defeated."

Another account says, that the rumor of the victory of the Hungarian Gen. Bem over the Russians, is fully confirmed. It took place in the defiles of Rothenthum. This victory accounts for the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary in such force as would enable them to take the offensive, of which the Vienna ministerial journals bitterly complain. That both Austrians and Russians have been defeated is evident from the fact that strong entrenchments are being thrown up around Vienna, and every preparation is made to enable the city to withstand a siege. No one knows anything of the whereabouts of Jellachich, and as the strong corps of Croats that are found straggling about, there is no doubt that his division has also been defeated by the Hungarians.

Another Austrian General has been defeated in Gallicia.

A letter has been received by M. Rothschild at Frankfort, which says:—*The Hungarians have entirely defeated the Russians, and have forced them to fall back upon Cracow!* The revolution will thus be transferred into Poland.

The Vienna paper, Lloyd, has advices from Buda of the 16th inst., stating that all the attacks of the Magyars upon that place remained fruitless; but from the Silesian papers and the Kolner Zeitung we learn that Buda has at length fallen into the hands of the Hungarians. The fact, though still open to a doubt, appears as authentic as any fact can be from a scene of war like that in Hungary. Buda was taken on the 14th inst. The Schlesische Zeitung states that the Hungarians in taking Buda, came in possession of the military chest, 20,000 muskets, 10 batteries, and a vast quantity of ammunition.—It appears that General Gorgey did not execute his former threat that he would put the whole garrison of Buda to the sword, for we see in one of the German papers that the captive soldiers of the garrison of Buda have been taken to Comorn.

A letter from Raab of the 16th inst., in the Kolner Zeitung, states that the country about Raab is occupied by a strong Hungarian army, but that their principal forces are at Neuhausel, eight miles beyond Comorn, under the command of General Dembinsky. The Austrian forces, with their Russian auxiliaries, have advanced in great masses, and at Vaika, where the Hungarians endeavored to oppose their passage over the Danube, an engagement of three hours duration took place of which the Hungarians are asserted to have had the worst.

A rumor was current at Raab on the 16th inst., of the Russians having entered Hungary near Dukla, and of their having suffered a defeat from Dembinsky, who engaged them between Bartfield and Eperies.

The Austrians were badly defeated by the Venetians, May 7th.

Letters have been received at Marseilles confirming the report of the second victory of Garibaldi over the Neapolitants. He took 1500 prisoners.

The news from Portugal is of a gloomy character. Distress increases. A vast number of farms and houses had been seized for debt, but there is nobody to buy them.

Charles Albert, of Sardinia, is seldom seen, and when he is, appears to be suffering acutely in mind from his recent reverees.

London letters from Paris, of Friday, report a very uneasy feeling in that city. The universal opinion is that some decisive change is at hand.—*London Times, 25th.*

When Mr. CLAYTON was in the minority he said: "The President can never properly remove an officer before the expiration of his term, but for causes connected only with the *public interest*."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES—CAN THEY COMPETE WITH FOREIGN!

A great ado has been made by a certain class of politicians of this country, the object of which has been to show that American manufacturers cannot compete on their own means merely with Foreign in the production of fine articles. The same story was once maintained in reference to *coarse* articles also, but the progress of time and events have effectually dissipated this fallacy. But in respect to certain articles until recently the proofs have not been so abundant. We give below, however, an extract from that able journal, the New York *Dry Goods Reporter*, detailing the account of a late auction sale in the great commercial emporium, which shows very clearly that even the article of *Lawns*, one of the finest fabrics into which our great staple, cotton, is converted, American manufacturers *can* successfully and advantageously *compete* with foreign manufacturers, even under the present low rates of duty, and consequently that any increase of duty, as clamored for by some of these manufacturers and the trading politicians who support their views, would be no more than levying a tax upon the consumers of the country, for the purpose of increasing the *profits* of these manufacturers and thus enable them to indulge in additional prodigalities and luxuries.

„After the close of the sale of Foreign Lawns the company reassembled at the sales room of the auctioneers, where the great features of the sale, and the one which had drawn together the large concourse of merchants, the "Portsmouth Co's Lawns," were offered. We spoke of these last week. The exhibition consisted of about 59 lots, and the catalogue called for 374 duplicates, in all about 100,000 yards. At the commencement of the sale, Mr. E. Baker, the agent of the Company, rose and set forth the merits and qualities of the goods, pledging his own and the Company's honor that they were all original designs, and had never before been offered, except in two or three styles, in any market; and closed by stating that this day's work would decide whether English manufactures were to continue to inundate the country with goods, or whether Americans would prefer their own fabrics, of equal quality, at cheap rates. This being finished, the bidding commenced in earnest. New York jostled New Orleans, and Philadelphia contended with Boston for choice styles. Prices ranged from 13½ for plain to 16 cents for organdise; and although the prices were low, there appeared every disposition on the part of buyers to encourage the enterprise of the manufacturers. We have watched this Portsmouth Company's proceedings with no little interest; we have seen them steadily pursue the even tenor of their way, undaunted by obstacles, and confident of ultimate success, even when all around were prophesying bankruptcy and ruin, and to them belongs the credit of establishing the fact, that the United States will in a few years be as able to successfully cope with Europe in the production of the finer fabrics, as she now is in heavy brown goods.

We are inclined to the belief that the Foreign Goods did not possess an intrinsic worth in proportion to the price with the Domestic article, and that purchasers will find our views correct."

It must be remembered also that the "*Dry goods Reporter*" is a Protective Tariff paper and has represented this case in the strongest light which it would bear. Farmers, mechanics and consumers generally stand by the Tariff of 1846! It protects you from the devouring hands of these selfish manufacturers who are not satisfied with four times the profit you make in your business.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.—The more the subject of a railroad between this city and Erie becomes investigated, the more importance does it assume. As a link in the great chain which must, before the lapse of many years, span the Southern shore of Lake Erie, and stretch off towards the west, it bears an important relation. The Bostonians, who own the stock of the Sandusky and Cin. Railroad, are also the owners of the Charter of the old Ohio Railroad Company, extending from Conneaut to the Michigan line. They have resolved, we understand, to proceed to construct that portion of the road between Sandusky and Cleveland the present season. The road from Cleveland to Cincinnati is being pushed forward with great energy, and will be completed at as early a day as practicable. When these shall be completed to Cleveland, the remainder of the line between that point and Buffalo will be imperiously demanded, as an outlet to the travel which will concentrate at Cleveland during the season of the suspension of navigation. The Buffalo and Erie Road is a kind of entering wedge to the line between this city and Cleveland, and will complte of the other portion. But, independent of any other connexion, we have not the least doubt but that the stock would pay as well as any other, all seasons of the year. There are numerous villages all along the route, with an extensive framing country south of them and in business connection with them. The way travel and freightage would pay well—and thus make the stock valuable, without reference to other considerations. And we are glad to learn that the prospects are good, that sufficient stock will soon be taken in this city to enable the company to proceed and perfect an organization.—*B:ff. Commercial.*

THERE IS A GOOD TIME COMING. THE THREE GREAT EVENTS IN EUROPE.—Three great events claim, at the present moment, our chief attention—the advance of the Russian troops into Hungary, the approach of a French army to Rome, and lastly, the prospect of a serious contest between all the existing governments of Germany, and in large masses of the people already pledged to risk everything in defence of national unity and Democratic institutions. We believe that, in this country, these events are unanimously regarded, by men of all parties, with serious apprehensions, and sincere regret. They bode no good to Europe, or to the times we live in. They menace the world with a conflict of extreme parties. But, as the tempest blackens, day by day, it is impossible to deny that the chances of any rational compromise or adjustment of these differences diminish, and they are left more and more to the arbitration of the sword. Yet, even when this conflict has been fought and won, the victorious party, whichever it may be, will be alike embarrassed to restore the tranquility of society, and the authority of government, either by the force of military despotism, or by the license of unlimited Democracy.—*London Times, May 10.*

The able organ of British privilege does not hesitate to admit, that in the general crash of error in the old world, it will be hard for the English superstructure to stand firm. The result it deplores cannot be kept back by vain regrets however it may be retarded by armies. There can be no compromise between elements diametrically and implacably hostile. There can be no compromise between millions, long crushed and bleeding under the heel of power, and those who believe themselves to be God's vice-regents on earth. The sword must settle it; and as the Lord gave triumph to the armies of freedom here, so at last He will send it to the people over the waters. "When the victory is fought and won"—and it will never be till the people succeed—let the *London Times* be well assured, peace will nestle at every hearth-stone, industry will flourish, arts will multiply, and Man will acknowledge no other superior but his Maker.—*Pennsylvanian.*

INDIAN FIGHT.—*Five Hundred reported Killed.*—A gentleman who came down from the Indian country a few days since, informs us that a runner came in just before he left, and reported that a sanguinary battle had been fought on the prairies between the Camanches and an allied force of several other tribes led by a Shawnee chief, and that after a desperate fight, in which about five hundred were slain, the Camanches fled, leaving the field in possession of the victors.

We give this account as we have it from our informant. It may be a false report, but the gentleman who gave us the information, states that the Indians had recently made large purchases of powder and lead, and it was feared by many that there would be trouble among the Indians on the Plains. —*Little Rock (Ark.) Chronicle of the 4th.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The St. Joseph Missouri *Adventurer*, of the 18th May, says that up to that date, 2,850 wagons had crossed the ferry opposite that landing, and at the ferries a few miles above the town; and above 1,500 had crossed at ferries above Savannah landing, and at Council Bluffs. That paper adds: "The average is about four persons and eight oxen or mules to each wagon, making the number now on the plains, that have crossed the river at St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, and intermediate ferries, 4,350 wagons, 17,400 men, and 38,400 animals. There are but few arriving or remaining on the eastern bank of the river."

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM IRELAND.

From the Spirit of the Times.

Misery and starvation appears to be the fate of that glorious country. If the people do not all emigrate they must die of either hunger or disease. But emigration is fast going on. In the House of Commons Mr. Monsell said that emigration was going on—but the persons who were emigrating were the employers of labor—they were farmers, with capital.—The returns from Kilkenna, Kanturk, Turles, Macroom, all testified to the emigration of comfortable farmers from all parts of Ireland. He had at least 70 returns to the same effect.

The Westpoint district, in the county of Mayo, is in an awful position. A petition to the House of Commons states this district is reduced to utter destitution—the great bulk of the people starving, while the lands from which they have been banished lie for the most part a barren waste.

In most instances the sick and dying have no house to shelter them, no day or night covering to screen them from the inclemency of the weather they are to be seen in this deplorable condition, stuck in holes and sandpits along the highways, themselves having been generally *obliged to demolish their cabins as a necessary condition to obtain out door relief!*

Another account says, "The people are withering with fear and in multitudes. Deaths numerous, but coffins few, burried without coffins in dykes and ditches, and many—many disfigured by rats. In one mountainceous parish, upwards of nineteen hundred of God's people fell victims to this devouring famine—more than seven hundred families are wandering without a house to put their heads into."

In the country of Westmeath upwards of six thousand acres of rich grazing land are to be let, the owners being unable to stock them with cattle. In Meathland other counties of Leinster, many grazing farms are untenanted, the former occupiers having sold off or emigranted.

A writer in the London Times says:

"You have no idea of the gentry in this country (Roscommon.) I mean those who have nothing but estates; they are starving—yes, indeed, starving!—A lady, who has an estate of three hundred acres of land forever, at 6p. per acre, has just been to tell me that for 27 hours her family has not tasted food!"

The military is being reduced. The regiment of cavalry, twenty-six of infantry, and nine depots of infantry regiments are no stationed in Ireland, making about 31,000 men of all ranks. As the 75th foot is now in course of embarcation at Cork for India, and the 59th is to proceed in a few weeks to Hong Kong, there will be a reduction of about 2,203 men.

HUNGARY.—Hungary, at this moment, is attracting the attention of the whole world. Her success and the justness of her cause, secure her universal sympathy. She has never been a province of Austria, but always and independent kingdom. Her relation to Austria began by an union of their crowns through marriage. The Emperor of Austria became, by virtue of a Hungarian bride, King of Hungary. In the same manner Austria allied herself to Bohemia. But Hungary retained her Diet, her ministry, and her constitution inviolate. She stands whole now, as she stood 300 years ago. The relative and ally of Austria, she has proved her devotion to the empire by boundless sacrifices. Still she has resisted every attempt to destroy her constitution, or to merge her in the empire. She would not be taxed nor levied upon for soldiers, without the consent of her Diet, a body elective, and assembling every three years. What is now called her insurrection, is but a struggle to retain her constitution and nationality, which Austria, sworn to protect, has sought to destroy, that Hungary might be known only as a portion of Austria.

The population of Hungary is 8,000,000, or one-third of what has been called the Austrian Empire. Croatia is properly a province of Hungary, though the Croats have been set upon the Hungarians by Austria, and defeated as they deserved. The Hungarians are brave, generous, proud, and quite as intelligent as the Austrians. They have a noble country, highly cultivated and well governed. They are the finest soldiers in Europe. Kossuth, who has been elected the first President of Hungary, and who is the leader of her armies, is one of the middle classes, and the most eloquent man in the nation. Georgy is little more than a Hungarian boy in years, though old in genius and valor. Bem and Dembinski are Poles, the former a noble, and one of the best military leaders in the world. Hungary can bring into the field between 200,000 and 300,000 soldiers, of whom 50,000 are mounted. Her chances of ultimate triumph are great.—*N. Y. Sun*

MORE GOLD.—The Van Buren, Arkansas, *Intelligencer* of the 19th May, says that a party has been organized by Col. Wm. Black, of Arkansas, for the purpose of exploring a gold region on the Arkansas river, which he alleges to have visited in company with about twenty persons in the summer of 1826. That paper continues: Vague rumors and a thousand reports have reached us from time to time, through various channels, all pointing to Walnut Creek as a gold region. The McNairs, of the Cherokee Nation, are men of the highest credibility, and their statements are all to be relied upon. And hear their account: Twenty years after Colonel Black returned, these men while on a hunt, come accidentally upon these sands. Not knowing what they were, they washed them out from the earth, and brought in a small parcel, which proved to be pure gold. Upon comparing notes, Col. Black and McNairs discovered that it was on the same creek, surrounded by the same physical features, these golden sands were seen by each, although in a space of twenty years apart. So striking and convincing are the evidences that both parties agree to fit out a mining expedition to that region. And such are the integrity and standing of these men, that numbers of persons are willing to embark in the enterprise.

FROM THE EMIGRANTS.—From Mr. Gilmore, a citizens of this county, who returned from the plains on Wednesday last, we gather a few items of intelligence from the emigrants. Mr. G. was out 140 miles, and was on his way to California, but for reasons best known to himself concluded to abandon the trip. A large number of wagons were in advance of him, and on his return to this place he met 1,125 wagons. He states that much dissatisfaction exist among the emigrants, owing to the great crowd of wagons on the plains, it being a matter of impossibility for all to get along peacebly.—A large number of emigrants had died with the Cholera, and disease was still among them. In one encampment over night eight persons died. A number of companies have partially broken up, a portion of the members becoming tired of the expedition and anxious to return to their families. Such a course they think is justified by prudence and a love of life. From what Mr. Gilmore could learn on his return, he thinks upwards of two hundred emigrants must have died on the plains—and sickness still among them.

Mr. G. remained a few hours with the pack mule company from this place. A few of the members had been sick, and a young man by the name of Samuel Wilson, formerly a resident of this place, died of the Cholera. Mr. Wilson, we believe, has a brother residing in Oregon, Holt county, Mo.—Mr. Ryan and Andrews had an attack, but were considered out of danger. These gentlemen had purchased a light wagon, with the expectation of returning. The other members of the company were all in good health.

RAILROADS WEST.—The line of railroads along the Southern shore of Lake Erie is destined to be completed at no distant day. The last Cleaveland Plain Dealer says that about one hundred men are engaged on the continuation of the Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad, between Sandusky and Cleveland, with the intention of extending it to Huron the coming season. It will be recollected that the same company of Bostonians own the charter, right of way, &c., of the Ohio Railroad which extends from the Pennsylvania State line at Conneaut to the Maumee. This whole line will undoubtedly be constructed within a few years, and this probability gives interest and importance to the road between this city and Erie. It is only about 120 miles to Conneaut, seventy of which are in this State, and the construction of a road to intersect that of the Ohio Company is of the greatest importance. The line extended no farther than Erie would pay well, but when it is completed so as to intersect the great outlet of Northwestern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and Southern Michigan, on the Maumee, an immense business would be transacted over it. This road would give us a winter communication with the agricultural districts of Ohio—particularly on the Reserve, which would be highly valuable to our Market.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1849.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of the several townships, wards and boroughs of Erie county, will meet at the usual places of holding township meetings on Saturday the 23d inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to elect delegates to attend a Convention to be held at the Court House on Thursday the 28th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 4th of July State Convention at Pittsburgh to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Central Committee.

Erie, June 8. SMITH JACKSON, Chairman.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

At the present moment, when that dire scourge of the East, Asiatic Cholera, is visiting almost every city with more or less virulence, the office of a newspaper Editor is not a very enviable situation. To-day he sees in his exchanges an "infallible cure," vouched for upon what would seem good authority, and he is disposed to recommend it, or what is about the same thing, give it a place in his columns, for the benefit of the public. Unacquainted, however, with medicine, and admonished by the old axiom of "every man to his trade," prudence dictates to him to postpone a publication of the "remedy" until he can be more certain that the prescription he is about to recommend, will not have a deleterious effect, and prove a propagator instead of a cure. In the mean time, a friend and patron sees the "infallible cure," and forthwith hastens to the Editor with the enquiry why he has neglected to lay so important piece of information before the public. He explains, or perhaps if in a hurry, merely replies that he did not see it untill too late. The friend vanishes, evidently not satisfied—and the Editor turns to his pile of exchanges with the consolation of knowing that for his prudence there is one more individual in the world who thinks him an ass. Now, we were situated somewhat simular to this last week, in regard to the "infallible cure" for Cholera said to have been discovered by Dr. BIRD, of Chicago.

Dr. BIRD claims that about six months since his attention was called to the subject by reading an article from a German Chemist in one of the medical periodicals, in which it was contended that influenza depended upon the presence of *ozone*, and that chemical analysis proved that the number of attacks was always in proportion to the amount of *ozone* in the atmosphere. Viewing this in connection with the fact that Cholera is generally preceded by the influenza, he came to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependent upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time. Dr. Bird set himself to work to ascertain what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of *ozone*. His superior chemical knowledge, it is claimed, enabled him to suggest the well known substance, sulphur, as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a measure as to neutralize its influence. In his investigations, he says, he found that the Cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where sulphur is abundant, hence the conclusion that sulphur might be the antidote for Cholera. Dr. Bird also claims that his experiments have shown that ozone is present in the atmosphere at this time in Chicago, and that the amout is in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time.

This account, published on the authority of the Doctor himself, further states that, upon arriving at this conclusion, he determined to try the effect of sulphur upon himself and others troubled with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c., in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory—so much so that he immediately requested several of the first physicians of that city to test its efficacy in their practice. They reported that they are convinced of its efficacy. They saw "the result of the use of this remedy is wonderful." All the premonitory symptoms of the cholera, such as pains, a sense of fullness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhœa, &c., have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three to four grains of sulphur. "In cases where either cramps, diarrhœa, or vomiting have been present—or where they have all existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, in the above named doses, every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when used for a few hours to dissipate entirely *cholera symptoms*" It is further claimed by the Chicago papers that so far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained. It is suggested by Dr. Bird that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

Now, we certainly thought all this was conclusive, and that at last a "remedy" had been found. The evidence appeared so strong and irresistable that we were about to give it a place in our columns last week, and recommend every body to prepare themselves with sulphur and charcoal, but a second thought admonished us that upon so important a matter, a little delay, to see if the whole thing did not receive a contradiction, would be the best policy. Our course has proved correct, and although the result of the use of sulphur in Chicago has not been disproved, yet so much doubt has been thrown upon the claim of Dr. BIRD that we deem it our duty to caution the public against the use of his remedy, *except by the advice of a physician.* Our caution is founded upon the following portion of a communication to the Baltimore *Patriot*, from a high medical authority of that city:

"CHOLERA—OZONE—DR. HERRICK—SULPHUR.—The publication in Wednesday's Patriot of the article headed "Dr Herrick on Cholera," seems to me so likely to mislead the uninformed, and to do mischief to all who look to the newspapers for advice on medical subjects that I venture to ask the privilege of making a few remarks upon the Ozone theory, and the recommendations based upon it. If the theory had been presented as a mere speculation, it might have passed without notice; but coupled as it is with the prescription of sulphur, an article likely, under its peculiar laxative properties, to do harm under the circumstances in question, humanity requires that the public should be cautioned against the opinion and practice.

The statement of Dr. Herrick is liable to severe animadversion. According to his account, he and Dr. Bird were led to infer from the suggestion of a German chemist, as to the agency of Ozone in the production of Influenza, that it might also be the cause of Cholera. Having arrived at the novel conclusion by the mere force of genius, the next step was to find an antidote, and this the accurate chemical knowledge of Dr. Bird enabled him to suggest in sulphur. How can any medical man believe that Dr. Herrick was so ignorant of foreign medical literature, as not to know that this inference as to the Ozonic origin of cholera, was so familiar as to have been already abundantly tested and found to be idle? And can anybody believe that Dr. Bird drew upon his "accurate chemical knowledge" for the suggestion of sulphur as the antidote, when the same page of the periodical on which he probably read the article from a German chemist, (page 532, April number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences,) contained also the identical "sulphurous" suggestion?

As to Ozone, it may be well to remark that diligent search was made for it in the air of the most crowded cholera hospitals, as well as in the external air of St. Petersburgh, during the late prevalence of the epidemic, without the least success, as may be seen by the report of Dr. Muller to the Hanoverian government. These experiments were made in 1848, just about a year before Dr. Herrick and Dr. Bird drew their celebrated inference. Perhaps, however, it may quiet the nerves of some of your timid readers to know that upon experiment I find no Ozone in our atmosphere. * * * *

By the bye, I may remark that if ozone be the cause of cholera, drunkards are perfectly safe, and groghops are the proper places of refuge, for by a sketch of "chemical" knowledge, "accurate" as Dr. Bird's, I find that the vapour of alcohol is also an antidote."

DR. BIRD'S "ozone theory" having thus been upset by facts, we cannot see what his "sulphur and charcoal" remedy has left to stand upon; and we are thus forced back to the place where we started from, and can only rely upon caution, prudence and cleanliness as a preventative, and *a good physician*, called upon the *slightest symptom, as a remedy!*

THE TAYLOR MEN REPUDIATING CLAY.—At a meeting of the citizens of Trimble county, Ky., held on the 29th of May, without distinction of party, resolutions were adopted disapproving of the views of this eminent individual on emancipation, and concluding with one declaring that the first act of the next legislature should be to request him to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. The resolutions were introduced by JOHN ROBERTS, a Taylor whig.

GRATUITOUS PRINTING.—Although we do yearly an amount of gratuitous advertising for all sorts of benevolent objects, sufficient to feed a small family for a twelve month, we are daily called upon to do more. Of course we refuse—we are rather benevolent, but not quite benevolent enough to lumber up our columns without being paid sufficient to defray the expense of composition, at least. But to explain more definitely what we mean. A mutual insurance company is formed, consequently notices have to be published from time to time for the meeting of directors, for the election of officers, &c. Now the man would be deemed insane who would ask the several papers in this city to give all these necessary notices for nothing! And yet the mutual insurance company is of great public interest. An agricultural society is formed, which, like the insurance company, is calculated to benefit the members in a pecuniary, as well as many other points of view, and yet the very gentlemen who would not think of asking the press to do the insurance companies, printing for nothing, do not hesitate to ask us to do the latter "without money and without price" There may be some who are *soft* enough to work for nothing—to hire a journeyman and pay him for the benefit of the members of the numerous societies formed in "these latter days"—but we beg not to be reckoned in that category. The Agricultural Society of Erie county is composed of a large portion of our most wealthy citizens—the amount which each one would have to pay to their Treasurer to defray their printing bills at *all* the offices in this city, would not purchase one of them a glass of "pop" or lemonade—nevertheless in the aggregate it would buy each one of the printing offices in this city a barrel of flour. But say the officers of this society, you have to set up so much matter at any rate, and you may as well set up this as something else. Granted—but upon this same argument, we may as well advertise for any body else for nothing. No, no, gentlemen; we buy type, ink and paper, pay rent, journeymen and apprentices, to enable us to do printing to make a living by, and it is not exactly generous to *ask us to work for nothing!* Not, however, to be considered *mean* in this particular, we are willing to compromise! If the Agricultural society will find a Tailor, who will make our clothes for *nothing*—a shoemaker, who will make our shoes for *nothing*—a farmer, who will furnish our flour, pork and potatoes for *nothing* —and other mechanics, who will do the various jobs we may have in their respective trades, *for nothing*—we will agree to do the work of the society, advertising and every thing else in our line, for *the same pay.* That's fair, certainly—"what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

We have been lead to these remarks because we were taken to task lately by a personal friend, whose good opinion we esteem, for neglecting to make the public acquainted with all the facts the officers of this excellent society deem necessary should be spread before our readers in the shape of advertisments; and although we have spoken with direct reference to the society named, we do not wish what we have said to be *overlooked* by the constantly increasing number of societies and individuals, who daily seek to appropriate our labor for nothing, in the shape of *gratuitous advertising.*

NO POLICY YET.—The N. Y. Courier cries out for "an *administrative policy*—clear, comprehensive, adapted to the wants of the country, and echoing the public sentiment. The government must be conducted upon *some plan*—shaped to attain some *certain definite end*, and fitted to meet the wishes and the views of the great body of the administration party throughout the Union." From this it appears that although the whig party are eternally prating about *their* "principles," they have yet no "administrative policy" "adapted to the wants of the country." Is not this a humiliating confession for a whig! For years a great party, claiming all the "intelligence," all the "learning" and all the "respectability" of the country, have been contending for no "policy" "adapted to the wants of the country." For years they have been contending without any "plan" or any "certain, definite end," except the spoils; and now, at this late day, when an administration brought into power, according to one of their own organs, without any "*certain, definite end*" in view, has been in power over three months, it has just penetrated the craniums of the leaders that "*the government must be conducted upon some plan.*"

COLLISION ON THE LAKE.—On Sunday morning last, the Steamer Saratoga, when twenty miles below this port, came in collision with the steamer Hendrick Hudson, bound up, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning. The Saratoga struck the Hudson on the starboard side, about half way between her wheel-house and stern, carrying away every thing to her hull. Two colored men, (cooks,) asleep in a room on the guard where she was struck, were instantly killed. Their name are HENRY COOPER and HENRY BUTLER. COOPER has a wife and three children living in Dawn, C. W. BUTLER was a single man. The Saratoga received but slight damage. The Hudson returned to port, and her passengers were transferred to the Atlantic. It seems to be conceded on all hands that the collision was the result either of inexcusable carelessness or design. The matter will be investigated, doubtless, and the responsibility of the catastrophe placed where it belongs.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.—Gen. Taylor told the people he would be a "no-party President" and they believed and elected him. Since, however, he has violated that and similar pledges, and suffered himself to become the mere tool of Clayton, Ewing, Callamar & Co., the people have determined that if he will not voluntarily keep his pledges, they will make him—hence at every congressional election held since the 4th of March, they have proclaimed that he shall not have a "party" in congress—and thus he becomes a "no-party" President in spite of himself. This is taking him at his word, and the judgment of every right thinking man is—served him right.

EDITORIAL LABOR SWEETENED.—We were agreeably surprised the other day to find upon our table a bundle containing samples of Sugars, Raisins and Tea, from the extensive Grocery establishment of our friend R. A. BAKER, on French Street. There was nice brown Sugar at 5 cents—white Havanna at 9 cents—superior Raisins at 6 cents—and a very good quality of Tea at 50 cents. We see by his advertisement that the other articles of his extensive stock are offered at the same reduced rates. *Of course*, after such a compliment to our *taste*, we can do no less than recommend him to our friends.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.—The Pennsylvanian shows by figures that 4567 tons of coal have been imported into Philadelphia in April and May, 1849. Most of it is for the use of the gass works, under the management of a corporation who, upon all occasions, set themselves up as the very best friends of American products, and cry themselves hoarse in denunciation of the tariff of 1846.

A MISTAKE OF ONE.—The Ohio *Statesman* says:—"We doubt very much if Gen TAYLOR, at this moment could get one-fourth of the votes in Ohio. He is looked upon as a very 'great mistake,' and pretty unanimously set down as a cypher." That is, the people thought they carried *one*, when they only carried a *cypher*!

TIT FOR TAT.—The Editor of the Boston *Atlas* twits Greene, of the Post, with having a *bald head*, to which the latter replies that it is certainly a calamity, but nothing in comparison with the misfortune of the editor of the Atlas, whose head is incapable of producing anything valuable but hair.

NEWS.—The Germantown *Telegraph*, a paper published in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, "learns *officially*, that the Bank of Erie is about to open an agency in Philadelphia for the redemption of all its notes at par.—The Bank will also recommence operations shortly."—This is certainly *news* in this vicinity.

☞ Judge Belser, the Taylor candidate for Governor of Alabama, though of course opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, says, in relation to it, that "if it is never adopted by Congress, under the existing law, no slave-holder can take with him his slave to New Mexico or California, without making him free."

☞ Some 200,000 German emigrants, mostly men of means, more or less compromised in the revolutions, are expected to reach America during the summer.

"I HAVE NO TIME."—Want of time is often used as an excuse by farmers for stopping their county paper. "A poor excuse is better that none," and this is unquestionably one. When a man has no time to read he should employ more help, or till less land. Thousands of our best farmers find time to read, not only their county papers, but a city weekly or two, besides monthly periodicals of literature and agriculture. We say such men are our *best* farmers. They are so. An intelligent man cannot be a poor farmer, because the very knowledge he has acquired from newspapers, periodicals and books, tells him that one acre well tilled is worth two overgrown with briars and thistles. Just so with the mind. The intellect that has been stored with information, and is ever seeking to acquire more, is worth more to a neighborhood than ten others whose possessors think of nothing but satisfying their animal appetites in a glass of grog, a hearty dinner, or an afternoon nap. A proper amount of animal food and rest is necessary to preserve and develope the body—so also is a proper amount of intellectual food necessary to preserve and develope the mind. If the mind does not have it, it either becomes stupid from inaction, or seeks in vicious thoughts an activity otherwise denied it. How many men would have been saved from crime, and consequent punishment, if a taste for reading had been cultivated in their youth. Idle thoughts are the parents of crime, and an unoccupied brain is the father of idle thoughts. A newspaper is the cheapest remedy for such an evil. It is Lady Montague, we believe, who says: "No entertainment is so cheap as reading; nor any so lasting," and yet thousands of men deprive themselves and families of this entertainment on the *false* plea that they are not able to afford it, and if they were, have no time to indulge in it. Such men generally find time to do a great many things they ought not to do, and can afford to buy articles they ought to do without.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.—We are pleased to see by the last Fredonia *Censor*, that this company, designed to connect with our road at the line, has been organized, and the 10 per cent of the $70,000 necessary to secure the charter, paid in. The following are the board of Directors chosen.

Chautauque County.—JEREMIAH MANN, GEO. W. PATTERSON, ROSELL GREENE, H. C. FRISBEE, EZEKIEL B. GURNSEY.

Buffalo.—GEO. PALMER, A. P. YAW, DEAN RICHMOND, G. W. TIFFT.

Genesco.—JAMES WADSWORTH.

Rochester.—FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, JOSEPH FIELD.

Genesee County.—DANIEL W. TOMLINSON.

The *Censor* further says that the "estimated the cost of the road is one million dollars, with the T. Rail track, and the Company is to organize for that amount of capital.

The facility with which the road can be constructed over a route so favorable, cannot but facilitate the construction of the work at an early period, and the interest manifested by the eastern friends of the project, who were present at the organization, indicate that the means will not be wanted, when the necessary measures can be taken, to carry out this important enterprise. At least, we think it safe to venture an opinion, that in two years the cars will traverse the route from Buffalo to Erie, and the line beyond that be in progress."

☞ WORTHY OF IMITATION.—An Eastern Democratic editor says:—"We have resolved to avoid personalities in our intercourse with our brethren of the press, and trust nothing may occur to change our good resolve." A Democratic editor, not one hundred miles from Erie, might raise himself in the public estimation by forming and executing a similar resolution.—*Gazette.*

Of course, the above contains no *personal* allusions, *because* the writer of it *repudiates* personalities, and *advises* others to follow his example. We do not know whether he ment us or not, and we do'nt know as we care a great deal. The fact is, we have read in the Good Book that once upon a time a notable Pharisee paraded himself in public (there were no *Gazette's* then) and thanked God he was not like a certain poor publican and sinner, and we have long since come to the conclusion that the race of Pharisees have not become extinct. Hence, as our cotemporary evidently intended to censure some one; (though it certainly would have exhibited less

Rough Notes in Mexico.—No. ff.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

On the Road, near Parras, Mexico, January 17, 1849.

Occasionally on this high road we'd meet immense droves of pack mules, called "*Tahos*," or a native darting over some eminance before us, reminding you of the Mamelukeo ro thier eastern horsemen. Again, too, a train of wagons would be seen winding round some height with which you would generally meet some white face, out of which came a familiar "how are you now" as they passed. The commerce of the interior has heretofore been conducted altogether on pack mules, but the Americans, in this, as in other matters, are effecting a revolution, which is rendered easy from the large amount of articles sold in the country whon our army left. Those ominous letters U. S., are rolling over Mexico in every direction. We met a lot of our wagons driven and managed by Mexican soldiers—a Government train. The Indians have recently been killing the people and sending off mules and horses, and the natives are terribly scared. One evening a follow came to our camp and begged to be permitted to travel with us to Parras. We were a little sore over loosing our pistols and confessed to our friends a dislike to the fellow's countenonce, but the poor devil seemed quite humble and very cowardly, and through pitty he was permitted to stay. The third day afterwards, our mankeen colored friend decamped, bearing with him $65 in cash, and bleeding me to the amount of a coat, in the pocket of which was my last pistol, pocket book, purse, three letters from my last wife, an "expose of the secrets of odd-fellowship," a volume in manuscript on the moral and religious law adapted to the latitude of Mexico, enough notes of travel to make this story twice as long as it is, and————no money. *Lord* save the scoundrels, they do nothing with honest intentions and always fall before temptation.

The Hacienda from which my last was dated is owned by *Don Manuel Alvaro, a gentleman* well known to the officers of Gen. Wool's division. He was educated in the United States, is the proprietor of this fine valley in the vicinity of Parras and for leagues and leagues about, and has innumerable flocks of sheep, goats, cows, mules, hogs and horses, and is, in short, a nabob worth millions, and what is still more to his credit, is esteomed a gentleman by all who know him. His place has about fifty families in it, most of whom are his *peons*. It is laid out like a town, and is a very pretty village.

Parras though off our road about four miles was nevertheless not beneath our notice. It lies upon some hills and is again overshadowed by hills in the rear, and in the distance is almost hidden by green foliage. We entered the town by an unfrequented street, and at first were under the impression that we were infringing upon some gentleman's private enclosure. On either side grew the tall cottonwood, and between them the hedge was completed by thickly planted rose-bushes, now in bloom. The very atmosphere was ladened with their odor and that of the peech blossom. Every spot of ground, not in public occupation, was planted with the grape. They make a fine article of wine here. Brandy is extracted from the root of the magay plant, and we tasted a sweet article of cheese produced from a species of the cactus. The town contains about five thousand inhabitants, and on the whole Parras is a very fine place. It is 105 miles from Saltillo.

Cuncumz, January 24.

Leaving the Hacienda we bore out wastward through a rough rocky valley quite sparsely timbered, and winding our way among the hills for some thirty eight miles encamped at a tank, high up in the gap of a mountain. The Camanches had been in here within a few days, and of course every body was badly scared. But the first idea a Mexican has is money, and we were here, for the first time, charged for water—since then we've paid such bills three times.

From this place a very fair view opens; mountains all about us, the bed of a vast salt lake, now shrunk to one fourth its former size before us. Upon the further side was just descernable the little town Alamo De Parras, eighteen miles distant. The bed of the lake is as level as a parlor floor, save two rocky islands near the centre.—The little town just mentioned is rather handsome, and I judge, surrounded by a great mineral region. They are building a foundry to smelt silver oar. It is called forty-two miles from here to the next camp, and the road winds through narrow valleys, passes, and over great hills. We are traveling over a region of country beyond the advance of our army—a wild unsettled desert, where every traveler is eyed with suspicion. Robbers are a great bugaboo all over Mexico. We camped a night in these hills, far from house or water; even the lonely Shepherd was missed—the wolves were monarchs there. It might have been midnight, and we lay comfortably snoozing in our blankets, discussing in our dreaming mind some knotty point in the archetecture of a great dirty castle, when we were startled by a hearty "quiou viva," and before we could lay hands upon our guns "amegos" came upon the breeze, and directly along came a couple of rumbling carts. Poor devils, they travel in the night as a precaution against the Indians. Three days ago we debouched from our rocky path into a system of grassy valleys, for miles running through a mountain defile, and then for miles passing over a lovely lawn; the traveler can find nothing but water to buy on the whole route. Wooden crosses which are always placed at the spot a person is supposed to be killed at, and which along the whole route appear every half mile, were several of them freshly put up. We were told the Indians had a few days previous killed three *christians*, and kindly warned to be on our guard, as they had but little doubt the Camache would feel as little respect for "Americanos." This place is nestled down on a little stream in a valley surrounded by mountains, whose barren sides have the appearance of being pitched and jamed together very carelessly. There is about five hundred inhabitauts, and with two or three exceptions, the poorest, raggedest, cut-throat looking creatures I ever saw.—There are two or three smelting establishments here, and we were told a very rich silver oar is easily obtained from a mountain in sight. We know ourselves to be in the centre of a great mining region, yet the masses about us are steeped in poverty. This was somewhat explained when we found that the laborers, who worked in the smelting establishment, breathing their deathly vapors, received for twelve hours labor, night or day, *thirty seven and a half cents*. We are about ninety-four miles from Parras.

OMEGO.

Democratic County Convention.—The call for a county convention, to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Pittsburgh, was handed in too late last week to call attention to it. It, however, was scarcely necessary, as the importance of the Democracy of Erie county being represented in that body is so manifest to all that the bare call, we are sure, will secure an attendance of a full representation of delegates from the several towns, wards and boroughs. We know it is a busy time of the year to attend political meetings, but the Democracy of Erie are famed, the State over, for being on hand whenever and wherever whiggery shows its head.

Good nominations are absolutely necessary to secure the success of any party, and such nominations cannot be made unless the people themselves take the matter in hand, and see that the mere political trader, who looks only to personal agrandizement as the reward of political action, does not find a place among their representatives. We would like to see Erie county represented at Pittsburgh, and trust we shall have a full convention.

☞At the time the American Army left Mexico, in July last, not a single citizen's house existed in Brownsville, (the site of Fort Brown) opposite Matamoras, where now stands a town of 2000 inhabitants.

Misterious.—We learn from the Franklin Spectator that the bones of a man in an advanced state of decay were lately discovered a few miles above that town, near the river. Portions of clothing were also found near the bones. Who the man was, or how he came to his death is unknown.

☞We may have a little to say hereafter on an article in the last *Gazette*, headed "*Democratic House.*"

Expedition to the Great Salt Lake.—We understand that the expedition for a trigonometrical and nautical survey of the Great Salt and Utah Lakes, and the surrounding country, lying in the northern portion of Upper California, is now being fitted out in this city. It has been organized by Col. J. J. Abert, of the Topographical Bureau, and the command given to Captain Howard Stansbury, assisted by Lieut J. W. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers—a corps which may well be called the workingmen of the army.

The survey will particularly develope the agricultural resources of the country, with a view to the supply of our Forts and troops stationed in that country, as also to embrace the astronomical, meteorological and other purposes which shall give a complete view of its physical geography.—*St. Louis Republic 9th.*

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. A. G. Laurie, will preach in the Universalist Church in this city, in a week from to morrow, (24th inst.) at the usual hours, 11 A. M. and 2½ P. M. June 16, 1849.

☞ The Lake Erie Association of Universalists meets by appointment at Columbus, Warren County, Pa. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th inst. A general attendance is invited.

June 16, 1849. B. F. HITCHCOCK. Clk.

☞ LIKE THE TELEGRAPH.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct 11. 1848.

W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Your Ointment goes "*like the Telegraph.*" Enclosed please find cash for the payment of two dozen of your Horse Ointment, 1 dozen of Family Ointment, and ½ dozen Condition Powders—deliver them to the bearer. Yours, &c.,

P. G. YOUNG.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Will Miracles never cease? More evidence of its Health Restorative.*—We wish it may be distinctly understood, that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry, which we publish, is strictly true. We give names and dates and invite the closet scrutiny, and challange the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements knowing full well that a knowledge of facts as to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its prescription. ☞ IT CURES! ☜ Wherever Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves.—What can stop its sale when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures! The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous Coughs, and also those that are of long standing, Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT.

See advertisement.

☞ DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The unhappy, and too many apparently insane excess of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors is thus accounted for. The true cause of their conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently found in a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, we would have fewer deaths from complaints which are the result of a derange state of that organ. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great work,)

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses costiveness and general irregularity in the action of the bowels, are diseased originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreaded scourge, DYSPEPSIA. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured, that the source of their maladies is in the liver; and for its correction, the best remedy ever offered to to the public, is Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pill, for the cure of Hepatic, or Liver complaint.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie Pa.,

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning the 13th inst, by the Rev. Mr. *Silliman*, Mr. ABIJAH GEROULD to Miss MARY PRAY, both of this city.

With the above we received a gratifying token of remembrance, for which the happy couple will accept the thanks and well wishes of "all hands."

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Vance, Mr. James O. Luther to Miss Mary E. Kneeland, both of Fairview.

On the 11th inst, by the same, Mr. Henry Oakes o. New York City, to Miss Emily Louisa Wight, of Girard

In Girard, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Vance, Mr. Lucian Rust, of Erie, and Miss Sarah Davies, of Kingsburg, Washington Co., N. Y.

On the 7th ult, in McKean, by the Rev. G. W. Cleveland, Mr. William Wrightman to Miss Phebe Schoolcraft.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT of Straw Hats, French manufacture, of all Sizes and Prices, just received at No. 6, Poor People's Row, by

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, June 16, 1849. 5

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Steel Cultivator Teeth.

REED & SANFORD.

June 16. No 3 Reed House.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Allen Pierce, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

POLLY PIERCE, }
A. J. MILLARD, } Adm'rs

June 16, 1849. 6t5.

EMPIRE STORES.

RECEIVED this day by Express a large assortment of Parasols Over three hundred yards of Mantilla Gimps, Bonnet Ribbons, 200 yards Mantilla Lace, Black Silk Mantillas, &c &c.

H CADWELL.

Erie, June 9, 2849. 4

NEW ARRIVAL.

MRS. WARD, has just received this morning a good assortment of China Pearl Tulip and Cornell Braid Bonnets also crape & Gauze Ribbons of the latest style, Foundation, Lace &c.

Erie, June 9, 1849 4

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Mrs. Furdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Pickled Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT

R. A. BAKER'S, Which he offerers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. This stock was purchased for cash at the lowest market rates, beleiving he thinks sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. We, therefore, say to our friends and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 5 cents per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do. 10 cents, Tobbaco from 12 to 62½ cents per pound, Mackeral 6 cents, Raisins 6 cents Figs 15 cent, Tant Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 12 cents per pound, and every thing else at the same low rates.

☞ Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S

June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa,

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

For Medical and Sacramental Use.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him personally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly free* from all additions or dilutions from Alcohol or otherwese. A small quantity on hand. These wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will please call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON,

June 7. No 5 Reed House,

CROCKERY.—An assortment of Crockery of all kinds, consisting of Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Jugs and Mugs, Tumblers, Wash Bowls, Fancy Bowls, Deep Dishes, Toy Cans, etc., just received and for sale very low for cash at

R. A. BAKER'S Cash Store,

June 9. Cheapside, .

Twenty-Mile Creek Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers having provided themselves with new machinery, are now ready to manufacture Wool into cloth on shares, on the following terms: One yard of Cloth for two and one fourth pounds of Wool, or thirty cents per yard CASH; Flannels &c. on reasonable terms. We have on hand a large quantity of Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, and Yarn to exchange for Wool. Carding for one numth of the Wool or 3cts cash. Cloth Dressing at customary Prices.

From long experience in manufacturing in England and the Eastern States, we feel confident we can give satisfaction, and hope by application to business to merit custom.

CHEETHAM, CASS & JOWITT.

Twenty-Mile Creek June 9, 1849. 6t4

WOOL! WOOL!

10,000 lbs Wool wanted at the Empire Stores

H. CADWELL

Erie June 9, 1849.

JUST received at R. A. Baker's,

25 Boxes Herring, 10 half bbl. Mackerel,
25 Drums Figs, 5 barrels do
25 Kegs Nails, 6 doz. Coal Shovels.
25 Reams Cap and Letter Paper, 15 dozen white wash, scrub, dusting, horse & shoe Brushes; also, a great variety of Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, Wines, Teas, Groceries, all of which is offered at the lowest rates for Cash down.

June 9. R. A. BAKER, Cheapside.

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

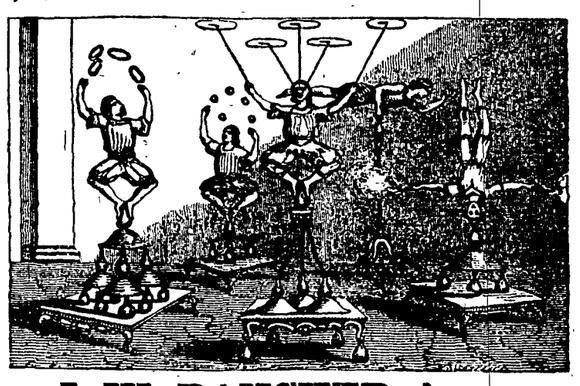
Erie, June 9, 1849.

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.

June 9. C. B. WRIGHT.

WELCH, DELEVAN AND NATHAN'S NATIONAL CIRCUS!



J. W. BANCKER, Agent,

THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD, WILL EXHIBIT AT ERIE ON THURSDAY, JUNE 28th. FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS—NO HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK. PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M. AND 7½ O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

THE Proprietors of this well known popular Company, have spared no pains or expense in procuring all the first talent in both Europe and America, who will appear in their wonderful scenic Acts, Gymnastic Feats, Bottle Tricks, Globe and Barrel Exercises, Vaulting, both single and double Leaping, Equilibriums, Tumbling, Pyrimidical Devices, Posturing, Comic Singing, Dancing, Comic Burlettas, Interludes, Farces, Promenades, Cavalcades, Masquerades, &c.

The Grand ARMAMAXA, or Imperial Chariot, drawn by 20 *elegant Horses*, and driven by the Champion Reinsman or Lion Whip, HENRY LACY, will make its appearance in town at 10½ o'clock A. M., containing the New York *Knickerbocker* Brass Band, led by Mr. THOMAS G. CANHAM, who will perform all the most fashionable and modern airs of the day.

The Four European Stars, termed the *Necromancers*, or the Bottle Magicians, being the Originals in their Novel Performances—all others who may attempt these feats are *complete Humbugs* as these 4 persons are the *genuine Magicians*, and were engaged by this Establishment in Europe, expressly for this country. The names of the above Artists are LAVATER LEE, C. LEE, and EUGENE LEE, and THEODORE LEE.

Also attached to this Troupe will be found J. J. NATHANS the celebrated 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 *Horse Equistrian*; J. GOSSIN, the Clown of all Clowns, his equal never yet found or known the world over. Mr. NEIL JAMESON, the Banjoist, and Delineator of Negro Character. ROB'T WHITE, the gentleman Riding Master. E. M. DICKINSON, the very funny Comic Singer. MADAM WOODS, the beautiful Female Equistrian. Mr. ELWOOD, the Personator of the Wild Indian of the desert, and other very interesting scenes. WASHINGTON CHAMBERS, the American Scenic Performer on a single horse. J. HANKINS, celebrated for his Roman Acts on two horses, Lofty Somersets, &c. B. MALORY, the Comic Posturer and Dancer. ANTONIO PASTOR, ground and lofty tumbler. FRANK PASTOR, the Pet of Circle, and unsurpassable in his brilliant principal act on a single horse, and styled the greatest wonder of his age. Also, Master WILLIAM PASTOR, elegant in his most Extraordinary Exercrcises, &c.

For further particulars see Bills at Hotels, &c.,

☞ This company will Exhibit at Waterford on the 27th, and Girard the 29th of June.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of George Rowley, late of Girard township, Deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JANE ROWLEY, }
H. R. BEERS, } Adm'rs.

Girard, June 2, 1849. 6t3

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c..

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those visiting the purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust!—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

New, Cheap, Cash and Ready-Pay Store.

MOOREHEAD, HUGHES & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are now opening and offer for sale a new and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.,

which they offer at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers; at their Store, No. 2, Hughes' Block, State street.

Their stock of Merchandise is entirely New and Fresh, having been purchased in New York within the last few weeks, at a falling off of at least 10 per cent from early spring prices; they, therefore, will be enabled to sell Goods cheaper than they have as yet have been offered in this Market. There motto is small profits and quick sales, our friends and the public are respectfully invited to give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. 3

Erie, June 2, 1849.

New Goods! New Goo'sll

Cheaper than ever before offered in McKean!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the inhabitants of McKean and vicinity, that they have just received their Summer Stock OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS, IRON NAILS, &c. &c.

which will be offered, for cash, barter, or at the the usal credit, on terms as advantageous to the purchaser as can be found at any Store in the county, not excepting Erie. Our Goods have been selected with great care, expressly for the country trade, and will be sold a s cheap. For proof, call and see, and examine quality and prices.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment; such as Columbia Gold, wheat, Gold Dollars, Rye, Quarter Eagles, Corn, Half Eagles, Oats, Eagles, Butter and Cheese, most kinds of Silver and Copper Coin and Eggs, and even Stony Fund and Ohio Paper will not be refused. LAMPSON & GOFF.

McKean, June 2, 1849. 3tm3

Notice to those Interested!

NOTICE is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to the Subscribers, by either note or book account, of over six months standing, that payment must be made on or before the 4th of July next, otherwise cost will be made. Special contracts, of course, excepted. LAMPSON & GOFF.

McKean, June 2, 1849. 3tm3

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to the room adjoining his residence, south side of the Public Square, five doors west of the American Hotel, where he will attend to professional calls, promptly as heretofore. J. B. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law, Erie, Pa,

Erie, June 2, 1849. 3tm3

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

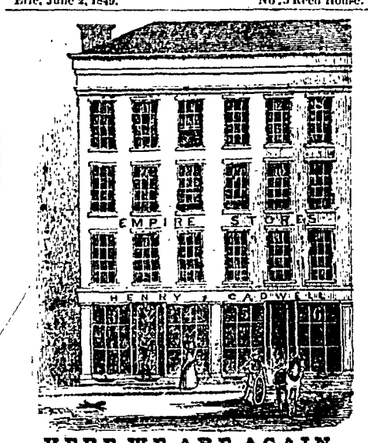
At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	74½	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	76	Howquas Mixture, rich and	75
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	Ne Plus Ultra,	1 50

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,

Erie, June 2, 1849. No. 5 Reed House.



HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

JUST in time to redeem our pledge of importing the largest and cheapest stock of Goods ever landed at Erie harbor.

Room No. 1, we are now receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Crow Bars, Horse Shoes, Waggon Boxes, etc. which we are selling at a discount of 10 per cent. below spring prices.

IRON, all around, for Waggons, at four cents per lb. Log Chains at 8 cents per lb., Trace Chains at 50 cents per pair, English Anvils 10 cents per. lb. and every thing in the Hardware line in proportion, which is far below Buffalo prices.

No. 2. a large arrival, making our stock of GROCERIES complete, at low prices.

No. 3 and 4, the largest and richest assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, now receiving that were ever before opened for the western trade, at prices, that we defy competition with Buffalo or any other market.

Room 5, Receiving, of our own Importation, the largest stock of Hardware, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Scythes, Forks Hoes, shovels, and every kind of Hardware that was ever imported for the western trade, which will be sold at New York prices. This is a chance that retailers do not often get.

At No. 7, we are beginning to receive our large importation of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, and LOOKING-GLASSES which we are selling at Buffalo prices.

And at No. 8, will be found over three thousand yards of Carpeting, Rugs, etc., direct from the Looms which we are selling as low as can be bought west of New York, from 25 cents to $2 00 per yard.

Any one that is bound for Buffalo, just drop in and we will convince him, (as we have hundreds of others within the last six weeks,) that the Empire Stores at Erie, can show a better stock of Goods, and in price can compete with any market in America; and my goods that are now arriving, are at a great discount from Spring Prices. H. CADWELL.

Erie, May 2, 3

GOLD PLATED BUCKLES, Shawl Pins, ivory combs, mustard and salt spoons, dressing combs, tooth brushes, hair brushes, wallets, Clark's cotton thread, sewing and tobacco boxes, hair pins, slatepencils, slates, pins, shaving soap and shaving boxes and brushes, wood pocket combs, painted marbles, snuff boxes, percussion caps, globe lanterns, and a hundred other Yankee Notions, for sale lower than they have ever been offered in this market. Call and see for yourself at R. A. BAKER'S,

June 9. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

Erie May 5, 1849. 51

MILL and M CUT SAWS, a good assortment of different manufacture, may be found at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

JUSTICE'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. ', Brown's Block, State steet, one door North of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa,

On the Cash Principle.

THE subscriber has just opened for the Spring trade, with facilities unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, a large assortment of fine French English and American

Cassimeros, Cloths and Vestings,

which he has purchased at reduced prices, and which enables him to offer as good bargains as was ever before offered in this market. Persons wishing CLOTHING can have their measures taken, garments made and if not suited with them when done they will not be asked to take them away. Among his stock may be found a great assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Suck Coats, Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. For sons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my Clothing are cut by myself and made in Erie, and are warranted to be as well made as any shop in Erie makes. The subscriber is determined to sell for Cash, which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a retail bussiness, protecting both seller and buyer against losses consequent upon the credit system.

☞ Custom Work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms. No charge for showing Goods. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, April 21, 1849.

Tailoring and Clothing Establishment.

CLOTHING WELL MADE, AND CHEAP!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the Tailoring business at his old stand on the diamond, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he may constantly be found ready to attend to the wants of his customers. He flatters himself, from the past endeavors, that he will be able to give universal satisfaction in his business, and that none will have just cause to complain, on the score of either neatness or punctuality. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., made to order with promptitude and warranted to fit well. He cordially invites those who may, from time to time have Clothing to make particularly young gentlemen who are desirous of always having a good fit, to give him a call, assuring them that he will be most happy to comply with their wishes. Also, Ready made Clothing of every description just received, such as Coats, Vests, Pantaloons Shirts, Collars, &c., in great variety, and at various prices which will be sold cheap for Cash, and at One Price only.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine his Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, April 28, 1849. JOHN GOALDING.

HARDWARE.

REED & SANFORD, NO. 3 REED HOUSE,

ARE now opening a new Stock, and offer to the trade a general assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE, in all its branches, viz: Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Crowbars, Picks, Drills, Stone Hammers, Sledges, Naylor and Sanderson's Cast Steel, refined and common English Iron, Swedes Iron and old sable, hammered American Iron, Nail Rods, American rods, round and square from 3-16 to 5-8, Burden's Horse Shoes and Spikes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Log, Draught and Coil Chains of all sizes, together with a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware.

Erie. May 10, 1849. 1

Cabinet Trimmings.

REED & SANFORD are now opening a good assortment of wrought and pressed Table Hinges, broad and narrow Brass Butts, Brass and Iron Table Castors, Till, Cupboard and Chest Locks, and a good assortment of Brass Goods, for sale at the Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House. REED & SANFORD.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—Mineral and Pearl White Door Knobs and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use: Door Handles, Butts and Screws, at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.

Erie, June 2, 1849. REED & SANFORD.

SAWS! SAWS!—We are now offering for sale a large and splendid stock of American and English Saws, of all patterns and descriptions, viz: Circular, X Cut and Slitting, from 6 to 30 inches diameter, Cross Cut, Mill, Fellee, Turning, Hand, Pannel, Rip, Back, Tennon, Bow, Keyhole, Web and Compass Saws, for sale cheap at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.

June 2. REED & SANFORD.

ADDITIONAL CALL.

NECESSITY compels me to collect every cent that is honestly my due, in order to satisfy those having claims against me, therefore, those wishing to save cost had better call immediately at the office of S. Norton Smith and settle. Notice has been previously given, and if this is not attended to, you may expect a summons by the 15th of June.

Erie, June 2, 1849. W. J. F. LIDDELL.

EASTERN NAILS!—The undersigned are now selling a superior Eastern Nail, from 4d to 40d, 8 and 10d Fence and Floor Nails, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails; also, assorted sizes barn door and wagon box Rivets, for sale low, at No 3 Reed House.

Erie, June 2. REED & SANFORD.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscribers are already to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all Kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.

Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebtebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

H. WHIPPLE'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

Over the Erie Bank, formerly occupied by A. Fletcher.

MR. WHIPPLE feels himself competent, by several years experience in the Art, to arrange Groups and single Miniature Figures, in a style that cannot fail to please all who may favor his establishment with their patronage.

Mr. W. warrants his Pictures to surpass all others ever offered in Erie. An examination of specimens at his Rooms will satisfy any one of the truth of this claim. In addition to one of the finest Instruments in the world, he has combined a newly discovered process, which enables him to present a Picture closely resembling the most finished Steel Engraving, marked with all the prominence and softness of the nicest specimens of the Mezzotinto Art.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lockets, Pins, and Rings, manufactured expressly for Daguerreotypes. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a variety of specimens.

Erie, June 2, 1849. 3tn3

TO TAVERN KEEPERS,

AND to those that use good and choice Liquors, (prudently.) I would say that I have just received a choice lot of various kinds of Wines and Liquors, which I will sell to the trade as low as can be purchased in Buffalo. Also, constantly on hand a choice brand of old Ohio Whiskey by the barrel or gallon.

Erie, June 2, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

OLD DOCT. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, the original and genuine preparation. It never foments or turns sour. Sold at the Agency, No. 5, Reed House, by

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

WOOL! WOOL!—The subscriber will pay cash and Goods for Wool at his store on French Street.

Erie, June 2, 1849. S. JACKSON.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has received and is receiving his summer stock of Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold as low as any other establishment west of Buffalo. Please call and see at his old stand.

Erie, June 2, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

BONNETS and Palm Leaf Hats for sale cheap

[Erie, June 2, 1849.] SMITH JACKSON.

PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

[Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

GINGHAMS & Summer dress goods of the latest styles for sale cheap by [Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

CLOTHS, Satinetts, Summer stuff for pants, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c., for sale by [Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,

BY the Barrel or Gallon; also, all descriptions of Paints as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest.

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON, Erie Drug and Paint Store.

By Express.

RECEIVED by Express this morning, a splendid assortmen of Black Silk Mantillas, Silk Shawls, embroidered Barrage Shawls, Silk Tissues, embroidered Lawns, Fringes, Braids, Black Dress Silks, Linen Edgings, Mull Edgings, &c. &c.

Erie, May 29, 1846. H. CADWELL.

LINNEN LUSTRES.—Received this morning, another stock of Linen Lustres, among which are some very desirable styles, that are scarce in market. I have now a large stock and will sell as full 25 per cent less than the usual rates. 3

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. D CLARK.

PARASOLS.—Received to-day, another stock of Parasols, containing some of the richest turk satin, heavy fringed, and extra size. They will be sold cheap by. J. D. CLARK.

Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the best in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently be had at all times Erie.

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON. 3

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in Consumption. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just *to sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation*—the original recipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long-tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the Canchalagua, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Recipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year,	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Thansient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WILSON LAIRD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c, Cecapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.

No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

ATTORNEY & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

orwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 1114 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c ; No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 5th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonsall Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

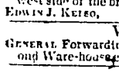
ROBERT S. HUNTER.

DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers' prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Pront on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Younit on the Horse,	Slater, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examne his catalogue.
Erie, June. 10, 1848. O. FFOSPARD.

TOBACCO of all kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz. White ash Brushes, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—40 bbls, best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4, 25

TIN FOIL, for Dentists, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

Wanted.

WHEAT, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Dried Apples, Peaches and White Beans, for which the highest market prices will be paid, by GEO. SELDON & SON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

To Blacksmiths.

THE subscribers will pay in iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.
HAVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, Feb'y 1, 1849. 6m38

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and Robes, &c., as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and examine for yourselves.
R. S. HUNTER.
Erie Feb. 3, 1849. 38

Carpetings.

I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton Carpettings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.
March, 9th J. D. CLARK.

PARRASOLS, Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, a good assortment for sale cheap. GEO SELDEN & SON.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!

NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.

Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. undismayed by the high sounding of "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of

DYY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured: Glace Silk, rich goods; Foult de Sole, fashionable and late importations; Black Armures, plaid and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap;) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses; rines, in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; black bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crapes Lissie, a full assortment of colors and qualities; together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpaces, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Victoria Lawns and spotted Swiss, very cheap; Swiss mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon; Belting Ribbon; Cravats; Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves; Mitts, and Hosiery.

Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Lain Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! !

The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Ticklngs and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices; Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 22, 1849. 30

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ARE now being exhibited at the old established stand on State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

From very recent and large purchases in New York City, of the choicest styles of Goods the public will now have an opportunity of viewing the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line ever brought to Erie.

In the mechanical branch of business conducted by the proprietors, particular attention will be paid to the repairing of fine Lever, Cylinder, Duplex, Chronometer and common Escapement Watches. The most difficult Watch work executed in the best finished and workmanlike manner. They acknowledge with thankfulness the extensive patronage thus far in this department, and although some of their neighbors say they will do work a little cheaper, the public may understand this, that their work shall be done better than they can do it, or no charge for the job. With fair prices and strict attention to business, it is reasonable to expect a continued and increased patronage.
Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 29

Look Here.

YOU can find the following articles at Rinderneckt's Grocery-Store: Ginger, nutmegs, spice, pepper, cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Peppersauce, olive oil, cocoa, Chocolate, Powder and Shot, Percussion caps and pills; citron, currants, snuff, cigars, tobacco, candle wick, twine, shoe, white wash, horse scrubbing, dusting, cloth, hair and tooth brushes; cotton mills, bed cords, clothes lines, rope, patent pails, cedar pails, wash tubs, wash boards, mop sticks, brimstone, sulphur, chalk rosin, Tar; curry combs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than elsewhere by
WM. F. RINDERNECHT.
Dec. 2.

Money Wanted.

WE earnestly request ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, to call and pay their respective amounts. We have given credit so long and indiscriminately that our resources are becoming exhausted: and we find that if we continue in business at all, it must be by collecting our dues. We hope, therefore, that THIS statement of affairs will be sufficient, and prevent the necessity of resorting to other and more unpleasant means.
CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, March, 24, 1849. 45

REMOVAL.

To my Customers and the Public generally.

I HAVE removed my stock of GROCERIES to the corner of 11th and State streets, three doors north of my old stand, where I will be happy to wait upon all and sell them any thing I have in my line of business as cheap as elsewhere. I also return my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope that by strict attendsont ie my business to me it a continuance of patronage.
March 31. WM F. RINDERNACHT.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township, in the settlement known as "Yankee town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story farm dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 300 appletrees, mostly grafted, pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
ASA WHITTIER.
Greene, April 14, 1849. 48

New Goods! New Goods!!

I AM just opening at No. 1 Reed House a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods for the Ladies, consisting of beautiful styles of Lijons and Cotton Ginghams, Lawns, M De Laines and Prints. Also Shawls, White Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Linen, Edgings, French, Lawn, Handkerchiefs, Black Linen Thread and other goods too numerous to mention. All of which I respectfully invite you to call and examine.
J. D. CLARK.
Erie, March 31, 1849

New Spring Goods by Express.

WE have this morning by Express from New York, the Spring styles of Mousiln de Laine, Linen Ginghams, Ginghams Lawns, Bearkstin Ginghams, French, English and American Prints of the latest patterns; al o, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Black Italian do, French Kid Gloves, Hair Cords colored and black Sewing Silk, rich black Satin Vellings, all of which will be sold cheap, at our old stand, Cheapside.
TIBBALS & DEWEY.
Erie, April 7, 1849. 47

On Hand for Spring Trade.

WE have on hand a large and general assortment of WALL PAPER and Borderings, which was purchasing of the manufacturers expressly for the Spring trade, and which will be sold cheaper than ever.
March 31. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of the Subscribers in the Tailoring business, under the firm of Lytle & Hamilton, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 21 of April. The notes and books of the firm are at their old stand where one of the firm will settle them. It is desirable that the Looks should be settled with as little delay as possible.
JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, May 19, 1849. MATTHEW HAMILTON.

THE Subscriber continues the Tayloring business at the old stand, and by his attention to business hopes to merit (as he has received for the last twenty years) a liberal share of public patronage. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, May 19, 1849.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Bench and Moulding Tools, together with a general assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's Tools, for, sale low by G. SELDEN & SON.

SAWS.

HAND Saws, some very superior Back Mill, X Cut, Wood Compass, keyhole and Webb Saws, together with a general assortment of Shelf Hardware, for sale cheap as the cheapest.
May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

Millinery and Dress Making.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have lately commenced the Millinery business in John C. Beely's Block, on the corner of French and 6th Street, East of the Diamond.
PARTHENA A. CLOUGH & Co.
Erie, May 26 1849. 3m2

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THIS day opened, at the corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, another selection of those Pea Green Chince De Laues; also, a choice lot of plain, changeable, flowered and satin stripe Dress Linens, together with a great variety of Shawls, assorted dress Trimmes, plain Paris green De Laues, Ribbons, Bonnets, Gloves, Ladies Velvet Belts and Collars, all which the Ladies are invited to examine at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$90
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1250 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale. 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 103 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.

WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics; French English and American Brond Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c., Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers Ribbonds, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.
Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware, and Dry Gooceries, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credid, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.
Comparison invited—competition defied.
We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside; ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices.
Erie, May 12, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the excretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply to the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvonic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA. Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system,* and *very nervous,* with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefit experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out prematurely, when she got the belt, and in-sisted it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

MISS VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him Christie's Belt, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 10, 1848. 1y31

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Land Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price. RICH'D. O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 20, 1848. 11

SUMMER Shawls for sale, by
[Erie, June 3, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

GLASS.—63 Boxes 9 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 3, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm, Sweet and Lard Oil, at
A. KING'S.

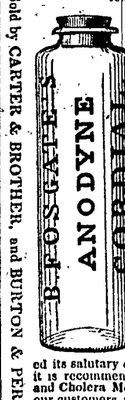
IMPORTANT.

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,

A safe and effectual remedy for the

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Viz.: Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus—also, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.



THIS invaluable Medicine for the above complaints, surpasses any other remedy now in use. Hundreds of cases have come to the knowledge of the proprietor, where a speedy cure has been effected by the use of the Cordial, after a resort to the common remedies had proved unavailing. It has been extensively used throughout this State and elsewhere for many years—has been approved, and is used in practice by a great number of the most respectable physicians, as may be seen by their certificates and recommendations accompanying each bottle.

This medicine is discovered to be a certain and effectual remedy for the

INTESTINE DISEASES

produced by the drinking of the waters of the rivers in the southern and southwestern states, which renders it of inestimable value to those who reside or travel in those sections of the country.

Certificates.—We, the undersigned, have for several years past sold B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz. Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, in our own, or in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of Cholera Infantum. We do therefore confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

A. L. Matthews, Hollister & Co., A. Reynolds, Buffalo; L. B. Swan, Post & Willis, Rochester; Foster & Dickinson, J. E. Warner & Co., Wm Bristol, Utica; Fitch, Hovey & Dillaye, Syracuse; Joseph Osborn, Seneca Falls; Luther Kelly & Co., Platt & Simpson, Geneva; L. C. Cheney & Co., Chipman & Remington, Canandaigua; C. Remington, Nunda; E. H. Huntington, J. H. Lapham, Penn Yan; Tracy Beadle, Elmira; W. Seaver & Son, Batavia; John J. Foot, Hamilton; Bissell & Leonard, Rome; H. & E. Gaylord, Cleveland; John Owen & Co., Detroit; T. M. Hunt, Auburn.

C. N. TUTTLE, Auburn, N. Y., GENERAL AGENT for the United States.

Proscription! Proscription!!

THE above is at this day by far the most general cry throughout our land. Scarce any one escapes its odium. Even Gen. Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He, however, as often denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts that he "removes for cause only."

The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE on the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. Said Stove is so decided an improvement on all and every Stove heretofore made (having so many good qualities others are void of) that those engaged in the manufacture of a much inferior article have taken the alarm, and at once raise the cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general rout. Such cry, however is a useless waste of the raw material. The object has been to manufacture a family cooking stove that will stand the test Stove out! Hence the Keystone Stove must supercede and remove all others, including Bennett's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only!" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.

A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer and Climax Air-tight Stoves; also, Parlor and Box Stoves—also Cauldron and Sugar kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.

The attention of the public is also called to M'Millen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by us and warranted.

☞ Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c., &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VIFCENT, HIMROD & CO.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

Scythes and Hoes at Wholesale.

THE subscriber, successor to A. Miller, as Agent for the Winsted Manufacturing Company, has on hand a large supply of Grass and Cradle Scythes; also, Tuttle's superior Cast Steel Hoes, which he offers to Merchants and any that may wish to purchase by the dozen, as low as they can be obtained at the manufactory, adding transportation, and will forward them to responsible orders about the country. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. Alfred King, Erie, Pa. HARMAN MILLER.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 2m3

In the Orphan's Court of Erie County.

TO the heirs, devisees and all persons interested in the matter of the petition, valuation and sale of the real estate of Mrs. Mary Newton, late of the township of Harbor Creek dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the petition of C. M. Mayberry and Nancy L. Jolls, heirs of Mrs. Mary Newton dec'd. The said Court did on the 19th day of May, 1849, grant a rule upon the heirs, devisees and all other persons interested, to come into Court at the next regular term, to be held on the first Monday in August, 1849, to show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of the said Mary Newton dec'd, should not be sold under the order and directions of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at Erie, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1849.
[L. S.] JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 6m2

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